

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

THE most interesting question with the farmer at all times is, the present and prospective value of his products. At this moment of excitement, caused by reports of short crops in Europe, and rumors of war, this question has become peculiarly important; and we are continually asked by our country friends, whether they had better sell immediately or hold on for higher prices? There are so many things involved in such a question, and the future is so full of changes, no human being can anticipate them; it becomes us, therefore, when such important interests are at stake to answer cautiously.

First, then, in regard to beef and pork, we can see no reason why they should not advance some before winter is over rather than recede, even from the present high prices. Our reasons for this opinion are, that large herds of cattle have been driven from the Western States over the Rocky Mountains to California and Oregon, for several years past, creating thereby a scarcity rather than a surplus for the eastern markets. Greater attention is also now given to the improvement of stock in that region; the farmers consequently wish to retain a larger number at home than formerly, in order to make their selections; they have also become richer, and are better able to hold their stock, which they will do till a surplus is grown, rather than sell except at high prices—and it will take several years to grow this surplus. Wool is bringing a high price; sheep, consequently, will not be sacrificed as formerly every autumn and winter. This will influence the price of mutton, which will also increase that of pork and beef indirectly, although the high price of corn will more directly affect their value, as beef and pork are mostly fattened on this grain at the West.

Second, in regard to grain. The crops of America have been very good the present year, and are probably more than an average; but to offset these, there is a large deficiency in the harvest of Great Britain, France, and some other parts of Europe; and these countries must look to the United States mainly for their supplies. It is calculated by able economical writers in Great Britain, that the United Kingdom will require an importation of at least 60,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, or its equivalent in flour, to supply their wants the coming year, over and above what they have grown for themselves, to say nothing of Indian Corn, of which they will also require large quantities.

Third, potatoes have rotted badly in many parts of America, thus rendering them so high

priced that meal and flour will in many instances more largely take their place than usual. Other vegetables are not over abundant, all of which must slightly affect the price of grain.

Taking these things into consideration, the prosperity of our manufactures, the great emigration to the country, and the many enterprises on foot, we do not see why the present prices of produce should not be maintained all winter without much fluctuation. Nothing but the scarcity of money has prevented extensive speculations in produce, and prices advancing considerably above their present mark. This pecuniary pressure is likely to remain for some months to come; and perhaps on the whole this check upon speculation will operate for the benefit of the majority of the producers of the country. Great inflations are often more ruinous than great depressions; and those are the best times for us, when prices for all sorts of products remain steady.

We conclude by saying, that perishable articles, such as potatoes, &c., should be sold as fast as convenient. If you can store your grain cheaply and safely, be in no hurry to sell it. Beef, pork, and mutton should be sold as fast as prepared for market, for few farmers have the facilities for putting them up properly for a distant market.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

It has often astonished me to find that any scheme, or recipe, once allowed to appear in print, generally makes the round of all the public papers, without any further inquiry as to either its probability or practicability, and is acted upon by thousands, who know no better, but merely "take the papers;" a few examples I will mention:

When on a recent visit to a friend, who resides on Long Island, I went into his orchard, and to my astonishment saw that all his plum trees were swathed and bandaged around the stems with cotton batting—looking for all the world like so many old dowagers suffering with severe sore throats, or stiff necks. Upon inquiry I found my friend "took the papers," and likewise took every thing that appeared therein as "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He had read an invaluable recipe for preventing the ravages of the curculio, and the aforesaid cotton bandage "was to prevent any and every curculio in the neighborhood from ascending the trunk of the plum tree, when they should emerge in the Spring from the earth, where they had spent a very quiet and comfortable winter in the chrysalid state!" Now, as the above-mentioned curculio can fly from any level surface as well as most of the coleoptera, (beetle tribe,) as I have oftentimes proved to my satisfaction, these bandages reminded me forcibly of the wise men of Gotham,

who surrounded a crow in a field hoping to catch it. Both Gothamites and recipe-maker, forgetting in their theoretic zeal that crow and insect possess at least one pair of wings, and moreover know how to use them. Much chagrined at the failure of this invaluable recipe to catch curculios, my friend said with warmth, "It does catch insects anyhow, and I can prove it;" so he did, for upon examining the cotton, we found it full of the larvæ of the coccinella, (lady bird,) an insect which is one of the best friends the gardener or fruit-grower possesses, as its whole life, both larvæ and perfect state is devoted to devouring the aphids, (plant louse,) which is so destructive in our orchards and gardens. Thus the benefactor was prevented from ascending the tree to exterminate noxious insects, the larvæ possessing no wings, and at the same time nothing was done to prevent the curculio from flying into the head of the tree where the fruit was forming. Although I reasoned with him, he still persisted in keeping up the hospital appearance of his orchard, for, as he told me with an incredulous smile, "he had read it in the papers."

Another friend asserted that the papers said "to prevent the ants ascending trees put on tar or pitch;" and therefore his trees were all girdled with an extremely ornamental ring of sticky material, which had the peculiar property of damaging all white pantaloons or ants, that went too near their trunks. Now, as the ant only feeds upon the excrementitious matter ejected from the aphids, which is elaborated in the stomach of the insect from the sap of the tree, and which, under the name of honey-dew, so disfigures our vegetation, I don't see what very great injury the poor ant does in making a comfortable breakfast on what is entirely useless to us, and only disfigures the orchard.

The papers again state, that by putting a saucer-full of chloroform under bee hives, the bees only sink into a state of sweet oblivion as to all sublunary affairs, and that the honey may then be extracted from the hive much in the same manner as teeth are extracted by a fashionable dentist, under the same influence. Bees and patients knowing nothing about their loss until upon awaking, an awful gap in both hive and mouth assures the sufferers that all is over, and they none the wiser as to how it happened. Now the theory is good, and might do very well, if we knew how to administer the opiate in merely sufficient quantities to produce happy oblivion; but as bees are apt to be very soon intoxicated if an over dose is given, instead of being put to sleep for the operation only, they would be very liable to be put to sleep for ever; and until we know exactly how much to administer, and how long it is to be administered, if we love our bees better than honey, we had better let chloroform alone. By the way, chlo

reform is very useful for killing insects for the study of natural history, or for cabinets. My plan is to take a small wooden pill-box, drop a few drops of chloroform on the bottom, where it is quickly absorbed, put in the victim, place the lid on tight, and in a few minutes the beetle, caterpillar, or whatever it is, is sure to die happy; and what is of more consequence to the naturalist, in good shape, and does not suffer the tortures recommended by some old works on the preservation, &c., of entomological specimens; "such as sticking a pin through the thorax of the insect, putting a piece of card on likewise as a safeguard, and then heating the end of the pin in the flame of a lamp until the poor sufferer expires in agony."

Another grand recipe has also gone the rounds of the papers, which is "to produce either a cherry without stone, or apple without seed, I forget which. We must take the young tree, split it, take out the pith, reunite the dis-severed trunk, and lo! our work is accomplished; for if (?) the tree lives, it will surely produce a fruit without seed. This reminds me of the way that some old works recommend to make by-bloom, or two-colored striped tulips: a red and a white tulip root must each be split exactly in two pieces; the half of the red must be fastened and tied to the half of the white, and if a red and a white tulip is not produced, it is not the fault of the operator.

I have also seen in the papers the celebrated curculio trap, viz., a wide-necked and wide-mouthed bottle, half filled with molasses and water, and highly recommended by said papers. Good! and so it would be, if curculios were bent upon suicide and loved *switchel*; but unhappily for fruit-growers, the curculio is not so desperately bent upon self-destruction, and does not love *switchel* as much as the celebrated duke of Clarence did Malmesbury wine. I will admit, however, that the bottle of molasses does some good, even if it does not serve the purposes required of becoming a sepulchre for all molasses-loving curculio; as on examining the contents of a *switchel* bottle, hung up in the orchard of a neighbor, I found above seventy black hornets, that eat the overripe plums and peaches, several wasps, one unfortunate locust borer, (*Lapeida Bevitata*), that had probably only just popped in, when examining the premises out of mere curiosity; and above eighty moths, but of what species I could not determine, as the color and form of both wings and body, were so disfigured by decay and molasses, as to be—as the papers say of bodies found floating in the New-York docks—perfectly unrecognizable by their dearest friends. However, I thought by certain marks that some of the victims were the perfect moth of a cut worm so destructive to young plants. Many persons thus seeing the bottle well filled with insects, and not examining the contents, would take it for granted that many of the much dreaded and little known curculio were amongst the number, and would tell of the successful experiment to their neighbors who would also go and do likewise. I say little known curculio, as many people who talk so learnedly about it, have merely a speaking and not a personal acquaintance with the little depredator; for when a reward was offered for the best plan of destroying it, some wise Jerseyman sent two large bottles full of May-bugs, as specimens of his prowess in the curculio exterminating line. Even in our last week's village paper, I saw an article copied from the

Maine Farmer, in which the crown imperial, (*Fritillaria*), is recommended to be grown instead of the potato. Now this may all do very well for those persons whose delicate olfactory nerves delight in the peculiar fragrance emitted by a certain little black and white animal, (*Mephites Americana*), very destructive to domestic poultry, and before whom even the stately shanghai may with cause tremble in his feathered hose; but for my own part the perfumes of one uncovered and uncooked root of the crown imperial in my study is enough to drive all study out of my head for the rest of the day; perhaps, however, the cooking process may render it not only palatable, but even delicious, but I doubt very much of its capabilities as a field-crop. I think now I have pointed out enough popular fallacies, copied into the different journals without consideration, for the present, although I might proceed almost *ad infinitum*. G.

Byrnesville.

AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—NO. 9.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

I OBSERVED many fields of flax still in flower, along the road from Ochsenhausen to Biberach. It is not more than half as tall as that grown in Flanders. The villages are well built; the dwelling-houses, many of which are of one story, have newly painted window-shutters, which afford evidence of the comfort and habits of neatness of the inmates. The farmers are for the most part owners of their farms; they have a good number of cattle; one was mentioned to me who has not less than thirty horned beasts, seven working horses, fifty sheep, and six swine. The only Schwyz plows I have observed in this neighborhood, were those used by M. HORN.

A recently-constructed building, used as a public school, was the only one which particularly attracted my attention.

In the valley of the Danube, rutabagas and cabbages take the place of beets.

A little beyond Biberach I crossed valleys with a peaty soil. I saw them only while they were being improved with soil and marl, taken from the adjoining hills. On the soil where turf has been cut, good meadows have been formed, after providing for the escape of the water. The nearer we approach lake Constance, the more densely is the country inhabited. The villages are less remote from each other; their churches are more splendid, their steeples lofty and ornamental. The woods have more deciduous trees, and fewer resinous ones; while the scattered farm-houses and mills enliven the landscape, a large number of saw-mills, and extensive irrigating arrangements, may be observed. The country in the vicinity of the town of Ravensburg is particularly beautiful and rich; near this the convent of Weingarten strikes the view, which owes its name to the beautiful banks covered with vines, with which it is surrounded. This is the most beautiful and richest portion of the long valley which I have just crossed. The eye rests with gratification on fine orchards and poppy fields, many of which still bear their burthen of white and rose-colored flowers. I observed some crops of pumpkins and hemp, which were certainly very vigorous.

We arrived during a beating rain, at about ten

o'clock in the morning, on the border of the large and beautiful lake Constance. Friedrichshafen is a very small town; since the railroad brings many bathers here from the interior of the country, it has increased in size by the construction of a crowd of pretty cottages, from which a view of the Alps and the lake may be obtained. Each of these houses has in front of it a fine garden, which reaches to the water's edge. The bathers occupy it during one season of the year only.

There are several very fine hotels at Friedrichshafen, and many beautiful steamboats, which plow this little inland sea, departing and arriving daily. The king of Wirtemberg has converted an ancient and very beautiful monastery, elevated on a kind of promontory, into a country-seat. An agricultural school, located at about three miles from Friedrichshafen, was to be visited by me—the very unfavorable weather prevented this.

At about two o'clock I got on board a steamboat, which conducted me to Romanshorn, one of the headlands on lake Constance, where a beautiful view may be had. I afterwards passed on board another steamer coming from Constance and proceeding to Arbonne, which conveyed me to the town of Saint-Gall. I gazed for several hours on that beautiful bank, decorated with fine houses, villages, and small towns, behind which a rich plain spreads out before the eye, covered with fruit-trees, vines, rich herbage, and well-cultivated fields, the whole surmounted by mountains towering in alpine grandeur. From Rohrsack to Saint-Gall the distance is about five miles. I erred in making this trip in a closed carriage, the team of which went almost at a walk. By proceeding on foot I could have arrived sooner, and would have enjoyed the view of this beautiful country, where there is something new and beautiful to be admired almost at every step. Saint-Gall is a charming city, in a delightful situation; it is also famous for industry and commercial enterprise. Its inhabitants are rich, or in easy circumstances at least. The interior of the city and its suburbs are adorned with pleasant dwellings; the hotels are numerous and comfortable; the dwellings of the small land-owners, dotted all around upon the slopes of the neighboring hills, are pleasing and commodious; while their whole exterior evidences a certain degree of prosperity. During the long walk which I took in the vicinity of Saint-Gall the following day—occupying from four o'clock in the morning till ten—I observed nothing denoting the presence of poverty. I sincerely regretted that the long distance still before me, prevented my staying longer in this charming district.

THE TWO TOPERS.—There was some considerable meaning in the reply given to a rich, pompous, and, within bounds, hard-drinker, (who every day drank just too much, and not much too much,) by a toper who would get drunk whenever he had an opportunity: Jim, why do you make a beast of yourself, in this way? Why don't you drink like a gentleman? Why don't you drink as I do? I w-would, Colonel, if I had the means—have n't the m-m-eans, Colonel! The by-standers, who well knew how much more the Colonel could and did drink than his weaker-headed brother, laughed loud and long at this palpable hit.—Knickerbocker.

TALL CORN.—The correspondent in Illinois, who when he came east left corn-stalks twenty-five feet high, with twelve ears a foot and a half in length on each, and on the top of every stalk a full-grown gourd-shell, with a pint and a half

of shelled corn in it—that man can take the white hat which we have just laid aside, for one more befitting the season! He has got us!—*Knickerbocker.*

ON THE PREPARATION OF NEW GROUNDS.

THE season being at hand for the execution of ground-work in the improvement of new places, we have thought that a few hints might be offered on the subject not altogether unprofitably. Wherever we look, we see elegant and costly dwellings surrounded by incomplete, neglected grounds, looking precisely as though the proprietor had spent his last dollar on his buildings. One reason for this, is our universal hurry. No sooner do we decide upon the erection of a dwelling, than up it goes like magic; the finishing stroke is given while the mortar in the foundation is yet scarcely dry. The garden and grounds must be completed with corresponding dispatch; right or wrong, it must be done *quickly* or not at all. Another reason is, that very few people take into account the cost of improving their grounds in such a manner as to correspond with the buildings. The builder's estimates alone are looked to; and by the time the building is finished, with all its extras, the proprietor's funds and patience have both been severely taxed, and the gardens and ground stand a poor chance for their appropriate share of attention. Another reason still, is that the proper preparation of ground for gardens, lawns, and plantations, is neither well understood nor appreciated. Most people seem to imagine that a team with a plow and a scraper can do all that is necessary; and so the ground is plowed and scraped and levelled, and it is then ready for planting. Now this will never do; such a system, or rather such a course, is not only disgraceful but unprofitable, because people who plant in such ground soon find out their mistakes, and are compelled to correct them in a very disagreeable and costly way.

We therefore beg gentlemen who are about fitting up country or suburban residences not to overlook the improvement of their grounds in their estimates—not to regard it as a mere item unworthy of note, but to count the cost carefully, and go about the work deliberately, with a firm purpose to do whatever be done *thoroughly*. Determine at the outset to be patient, and in the end you will secure results that will be alike creditable and satisfactory.

The operations on ground to fit it either for useful or ornamental gardening comprise grading or leveling, draining, trenching, and manuring. When we speak of leveling, or grading, we do not wish to be understood as supposing that every one will cut down all the natural undulations of the surface, for this would, in many cases, destroy some of the finest features of the ground; but there are on almost all new places certain abrupt or broken spots that must be brought into a proper shape by grading. This is more particularly the case in small places, where a broken surface is not allowable to any considerable extent. Now, when laborers are directed to grade a piece of ground, their common method is to draw off the surface with a scraper into the lowest parts until the leveling is accomplished, leaving the ground in a state totally unfit for the growth of either trees or grass; and that, too, even after a great amount of labor has been expended in replacing the surface. We can at this moment point to multitudes of gardens, and to many important public grounds, ruined by this ignorant process. The true way is, to throw all the surface soil that is worth saving on one side, remove the subsoil to the proper depth, and then to replace the natural surface. Draining is not absolutely necessary in all cases, but yet there are few in which it can be entirely dispensed with. There can be no healthy or luxuriant growth of trees or plants where there is stagnant moisture in the soils. The common opinion is, that draining is only necessary when water lodges on the surface; but this is a great error, for many soils that appear perfectly dry on the surface stand in the greatest need of draining. A stiff clay subsoil, or a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, almost as hard as iron, holds water like a basin, and the

ground, although apparently dry on the surface, becomes sour, and bakes together in a solid impervious mass. Besides, it is unhealthy to live in the neighborhood of wet or badly drained soils, and unpleasant to cultivate them. Perfect drainage is one thing indispensable, and fortunately the means of doing it are within every one's reach. Where stones abound these may be used; otherwise, tile, which is now manufactured extensively in many parts of the country.

Next to draining comes the process of deepening by trenching or subsoil plowing. This is an operation of the utmost importance in all soils and situations. In this country we are subject in summer to severe protracted droughts, during which trees, plants, or grass, on a shallow soil can barely sustain a feeble existence. In small places trenching is preferable, and for the fruit and kitchen garden we would recommend it in all cases. It is the true way to give the soil a thorough and permanent deepening. It is not merely an additional depth we gain by trenching; it also enables surplus moisture to pass off freely into the drains, and keeps the soil sweet and porous. Scarcely a day passes that we do not see or hear the most conclusive evidences in favor of trenching. A short time ago a gentleman said to us, "I have made up my mind that it is perfectly idle to attempt making a lawn, or to expect a luxuriant growth of trees in untrenched soil. I have tried to do it for seven years, and during all that time had the mortification to see my grass nearly die out every summer, and the trees grow by inches instead of feet." He finally made up his mind to try what effect trenching would have, and has now the satisfaction to see his trees grow vigorously, and his lawn as green as emerald in the driest times. "Now," he says, "I advise every man to trench." Every experienced cultivator knows well the advantages of a deep soil. Nowhere is its effects more obvious than on the lawn. In our own grounds one portion of a small plot was trenched deeply before it was seeded, and it rejoices in the deepest verdure in all weathers; another portion was not trenched, and when a month or six weeks of dry weather comes, as it did this season, it turns as brown as sole-leather.

Trenching with a spade to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches is somewhat costly, and, therefore, when a large tract is to be improved, the subsoil plow can be used. This answers every purpose, unless when the ground is so stony that it is impossible to keep the plow in the ground. The proper way to subsoil effectually is, to have the common plow go first and turn over a deep and wide furrow; then let the subsoil follow with not less than four horses or oxen. In preparing stiff soils we would advise two such plowings as this, one crossing the other; and it should be done late in the autumn or early in the spring, while the subsoil is saturated with moisture; at a dry season of the year it is impossible.

Next comes manuring; and in this let there be no stinginess. Whoever contemplates the improvement of ground should begin early to prepare manures and composts, for this can not be done in a few days or weeks. It should be prepared a year beforehand, so as to be well decomposed and thoroughly mixed in order that it may not fill the land with all manner of noxious weeds. We would spread it over the surface and plow it down in the autumn at the first plowing, so that it might be properly incorporated with soil during subsequent working. The needful quantity of manure will, of course, vary according to the natural fertility and condition of the soil. In some cases, two inches deep, spread evenly over the surface may be sufficient; in others, twice that would scarcely suffice. At all events, be liberal.

Our purpose at present is not so much to treat of these primary ground-works through the detail of practice, as to urge the necessity of making them the foundation of all improvements. We hope we shall never again hear it said, "I will plant my trees now and improve the ground afterwards, as I have leisure." Would it not be as wise to say, "I will erect my house now, and hereafter, when I have leisure, I will dig the cellars and construct the foundation?"

There is now a great and greatly increasing desire for rural homes. Hundreds are leaving the crowded cities and selecting homes for themselves and families in their suburbs. As our railroads increase, and furnish better facilities for communication between town and country, we may expect this state of things to continue. It is important, then, that the few simple truths we have stated be well understood. The pleasure of a suburban dwelling depends materially on the comfort and beauty which the gardens and grounds afford; and when they are neglected, or so mismanaged as to afford neither beauty nor comfort, the great aim of rural life is lost. The growth of taste will, we trust, soon bring about a state of things in which men will not spend ten thousand dollars freely on a house, and one hundred dollars grudgingly on the garden.

REARING AND CULTIVATION OF CIDER APPLE TREES.

Continued from page 99.

FINAL PLANTING.—*Considerations relative to the Soil, Situation, Aspect, Distance between the Trees, Choice of Varieties, &c.*—The soil most favorable to the prosperity of cider fruits is one consisting of clay, sand, and carbonate of lime in nearly equal proportions; yet they will grow in any land that is not very barren. Flinty clays suit the apple; its fruit in such is of very good quality; the pear likes a deep moist soil.

The most convenient place for the establishment of a cider orchard is near the homestead. When we can choose the aspect, a south one is to be preferred in cold lands, but east and west are more suitable in light and dry ones, although in situations open to the west, the wind from that quarter often proves injurious to the trees. We should avoid planting too many fruit trees in arable land, because they prove an obstacle to cultivation, and because the trees are often bruised and excoriated by the implements; yet this does not prevent them from prospering better there than in orchards that are not cultivated; but this is to be ascribed to the manuring and stirring of the soil. In dry and barren land the trees are often planted rather closely together, with the view of shading the crops from the burning rays of the sun; and also because they do not usually attain any considerable size. But in strong clay lands, planting in the cultivated fields should in general be confined to the sides of the roads and to the boundaries. There, as in the rich pastures of Bray, shading the soil is avoided, because the alimentary products and fodder are more to be regarded than the produce from the trees. In these cases the apple trees are generally from fifty to sixty-five feet apart, very rarely so close as forty feet.

Planting good land too closely only causes a loss without compensation. The first cost is greater; there is a marked diminution in the under crops; and the trees depriving each other of air and light at their sides, do not produce fruit except on their upper parts; the result is, that the quantity of fruit is not proportionate to the number and size of the trees.

With regard to the selections of varieties, 1st, Those that flourish best in the locality and which there produce the best cider are to be preferred. 2d, Trees that ripen their fruit at the same time should be planted together. 3d, Those which have tender flowers or that blossom early should be planted in sheltered situations, because, if otherwise, the flowers are liable to suffer from late frosts. 4th, We should plant the sides of roads and arable land with varieties, the branches of which grow upright, and not with those that have spreading heads.

Preparation of the Soil.—Trenching the whole of the ground to be planted would be a very beneficial operation, at least for orchards, as it would allow the roots to spread readily in all directions; but as fruit trees are planted so far apart, this would prove very expensive. The holes should be broader than deep, and as wide at bottom as they are at top. They should not be less than six and a half feet in diameter. The depth should vary from about two feet to two feet eight inches, according to the nature of the soil, for it would be hazardous to make a deep

hole in thin land having a bad subsoil, because the hole being of course filled with good soil the roots would soon penetrate amongst it to the bottom of the hole; they would then be inclosed as if within the impenetrable sides of a vase; and in consequence of this the tree would stop growing, and a progressive decline would follow, because when roots are deeply situated it is very difficult for them to reascend to the proper level. In low grounds, subject to inundation, it is advantageous to make the holes deep, and to fill them almost entirely up with chalk lumps, or small stones; thorns are laid on these, then earth, or turf, with the grassy side downwards, so that the lowest roots of the trees are nearly on a level with the surface of the ground. The foot of the tree is surrounded with a hillock, or mound of earth, of the same diameter as the hole, and of sufficient thickness; this is formed with the earth previously thrown out of the hole. In order to prevent the sides of the mound from slipping, it is well to cover it with turf.

When an orchard is to be planted, or where there are many rows, the quincunx arrangement is always the best, because, by that mode, each tree is equi-distant from its neighbors, and each has an equal portion of air and light; it is also the best for lining in all directions. The rectangular mode of planting is only fit for avenues. The quincunx arrangement is based on an equilateral triangle, at each angle of which a tree is planted. To trace out on the ground the lines for the quincunx, which must not be confounded with the rhomb, we first form a base line by means of poles, or with a line; on this line pegs are fixed at the places where we intend to plant, at the distance determined on, say at forty-two feet.

Filling in the Holes.—Where the soil is light, we may fill in the holes a considerable time before planting. The case, however, is different with regard to clayey soils, because the season of planting (November and December) being generally rainy; the soil recently replaced in the hole absorbs and retains the water, thus forming a sort of puddle in which it would be improper to plant; whereas by remaining in conical heaps on the sides of the hole, it is never saturated with wet, it dries quickly, and becomes as much divided as its nature will permit. We therefore ought not to fill the holes in this kind of soil until the very day in which we plant.

In order to form a drainage in the holes made in clayey soils, it is proper to put in the bottom furze, brambles, hedge prunings, or other brushwood, and sometimes old plaster, and mortar, more or less pulverized, covering it with turf if it can be got. These not only facilitate the escape of water, but they also ameliorate the soil.

The furze and brushwood are in course of time reduced to a layer of mould, which is an eighth part of their original thickness, and as the earth which is above also settles a sixth or tenth part of its thickness, allowance must be made for these circumstances in planting, otherwise the tree will eventually sink too low, and it is always better to plant too high than too low, because the roots strike down much more readily than they come up to the proper level again. If the sinking of the earth and brushwood cannot be well estimated, a circular mound of sixteen or twenty inches in diameter should be left undisturbed in the middle of the hole. This mound is brought down to the depth at which it is intended to plant the tree, and the brushwood and earth are then filled in, and neither the mound nor tree will participate in the sinking that ultimately takes place.

(To be continued.)

WHITE SHEEP SKINS FOR DOOR MATS.—Take two long-woolled sheep skins, and make up a strong lather of soap; the sign of proper strength is when the lather feels slippery between the fingers. When the lather is cold, wash the skin carefully in it, squeezing it between the hands so as to take all the dirt out of the wool. When this is accomplished, lift out the skins and wash them in cold water until all the soap is extracted. Have a vessel of clean cold water ready, to which some alum and salt (about half pound) which have been dissolved in a small

quantity of hot water, are added, and the skins left to steep all night. They are taken out in the morning, and hung over a pole to dry. When all the alum water has dripped off, they are spread out on a board to dry, and carefully stretched with the hand from time to time. Before they are thoroughly dry, a composition of two table-spoonfuls of alum, and the same of saltpetre, are ground to powder in a mortar or otherwise, and sprinkled carefully on the flesh side of each skin. They are then placed the one on top of the other, leaving the wool outside, and hung upon a rack of salts, in a barn, shed, or dry airy place, for about three days, or until they are dry; they should be turned every day. After this they are taken down, and the flesh side scraped with a blunt knife, and each skin trimmed for a mat. The flesh side may then be rubbed over with pipe clay, beat with a switch, and will then be found supple, of a beautiful white color, and fit for a door mat for a mechanic or prince.

SELECTING BREEDING RAMS.

It is the peculiar province of ram-breeders to breed stock rams for the use of common flock-breeders; and this mode of breeding has many advantages to both parties. The ram-breeder can afford to procure and put to his flock of ewes better animals, and, of course, more expensive ones than would answer the purpose of an ordinary breeder to use. In this way the ram-breeder is enabled to keep up a more select and valuable flock, from which he can let or sell animals of a truly valuable character to breeders for common use at a lower rate of prices; besides, it is also his peculiar province to look out for and introduce every practical improvement into his flock of which it is capable, by judicious selection from the flocks of other approved breeders, and in a great measure regardless of cost—the district depending upon him, expects these things of him; and if he is a man of judgment he will not fail them. He knows, or ought to know, the pedigree of every animal of his flock; and in this way he can and does suit any change of blood or feature to the wants of the flock. In this way he can also suit his friends or customers desiring or finding it requisite to change their blood or intermingle in it their flock; by his peculiar flock-marks he can on application recommend this and the other animal as changes from the usual selection of his friends, thereby rendering in unnecessary for them to resort to other breeders, which is at all times a dubious course to adopt; it is far better to keep to a flock you well know, and to the judgment of a breeder on whom you can depend: the breeding will not be running too close by following this practice.

Breeders should be very cautious in selecting their rams. The requirements of their flock of ewes should be particularly noticed, and a careful separation of them made before hiring, so as to ascertain more accurately their precise defects, and to point out with greater certainty the peculiar kind of ram necessary to rectify these defects; this should be done before procuring the ram—not to hire first, and then try and suit the ewes to him afterwards. Never hire or purchase a ram from an unknown flock. *An inferior ram from a flock of well-known repute will produce better stock than an accidental good one from an inferior flock.* By all means keep to a good strain; adhere to flocks of well known and deserved celebrity; you are far more certain as to the result. There may be, and often is, much foolish fastidiousness in breeders relative to slight peculiarities in good animals; a spot, slightly discoloured leg, or some little defect, is greatly magnified. These are of minor importance in good animals to common flock-breeders—they are important to ram-breeders, and are generally, if not universally, avoided; but no ordinary breeder, need reject a good ram for a slight peculiarity; they will seldom be propagated in the flock, particularly if taken from a good stock.

Hiring and Sale.—It is always better for a breeder to hire a ram than to buy one, provided he is guaranteed a good season with him. Rams

"now-a-days" are so highly kept, so pampered, that vast numbers of them are very defective stock-getters. On this account it is better to hire than to buy. Shearling or yearling rams are undoubtedly the most active amongst the ewe flock, and are mostly sought after by flock-masters, but a good two-shear ram is to be preferred, if of known character. The shearling may prove right, and all you could wish; the two-shear ram is already proved; besides, his proportions are developed, and you know to a certainty what he is as a sheep. Experienced ram-breeders will generally hire a two-shear or even older sheep on this footing; it must not with them be a matter of doubtful character, and an old sheep well proved, is to them a certain security for future benefit.

A shearling ram is generally supposed to be fully equal to serve from 75 to 80 ewes; but a two-shear ram should not have more than 70 to 75. In all cases, the breeder hiring should see that his rams are in every respect right and active before putting them to his ewes; much disappointment and loss often arise from these omissions.

In making choice of a ram to suit the ewe flock regard should be had to every requirement; neither "wool nor mutton" ought to take precedence—both must be held of equal value. If any quality is to be discontinued, or of necessity to be given up for the time, let it be beauty or symmetry, or some minor points; these are truly good in their place; but for these never give up the main qualifications—a good fleece, a fat back, and a full symmetrical proportion, of great substance.

In making choice of the ewes to put to each ram, much may be done to improve the flock. No breeder can find just the ram he wants—the very ram to suit his whole flock; he must therefore have the same due regard to what he most requires, and put his ewes to them accordingly. A "ram-breeder" will very properly put his choice ewes to his best ram, in order to obtain the best offspring; but a "common breeder" may vary his ewes so as to procure his flock of like make and proportions—a short-legged ram to a long-legged ewe; a full-chested ram to a narrow-chested ewe; a heavy-woolled ram to a light woolled ewe; and so on, as his best judgment dictates—endeavoring to obtain from the male what is wanting in the female.

In breeding what are termed half-breeds great care should be given to obtain rams from good flocks, or the end to be answered in making such stock quickly off is defeated. The very best of rams should be used, possessing every good qualification of wool, mutton, and symmetry. It is quite a mistake to fancy any ram will do for half-breeds; no such thing. We know of half-bred sheep remaining as long or longer on fattening pastures than many much heavier and less likely feeding-sheep. If half-bred sheep are to retain favor with the grazier, they must be bred with every care and attention to the many qualifications. Many breeders use ram lambs for this purpose; this is wrong, no breeder can tell what a lamb is to make in his future life. In all cases, use the best ram or the best kind of ram you can obtain, and be not too nice about the price. I have known many flocks of lambs make from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per head more than others of the like size, solely from better and more correct breeding; and the difference is far greater as they grow up, and are fattened.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

RED HAMBURGH GRAPE.—The Hamburgh Grape, when grown under glass, may or may not become black, according to circumstances. Heat, light, and moisture, with an abundant supply of healthy food for the roots, will produce an exuberant development of both bunch and berry, the resulting effects of which will be a thinness of the skin, a juicy but less firm pulp, and when fully ripe a full complement of sugary matter; but there will be a deficiency of color, the grape will be what is called Red Hamburgh, instead of possessing the sloe-like bloom of the black. That the berries of the Hamburgh Grape when grown in perfection are black there is now little doubt. I have been acquainted with a

vinery for these thirty years past, in which I have observed many good crops, but never until this season have the grapes been really black, and such as the Hamburg will always be if the conditions necessary are observed. To have the Hamburg Grape black and well bloomed there must be a circulation and change of air in the house to a greater extent than is generally allowed—not by fits and starts admitting cold draughts here and there to lower the temperature, so that the thermometer may indicate a certain degree of heat, as is too frequently the case; but a steady, equable, and imperceptible circulation throughout the house, by whatever means obtained. Certain it is that red grapes may be approved of by many, and considered equal to black; but the development of black coloring matter and a fine bloom are attributes of the Hamburg Grape which must always be present as evidences of high cultivation when sent to an exhibition.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

For the American Agriculturist.

DIFFERENT NAMES IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES FOR THE SAME THINGS.

It is well known that many people who till the soil in the capacity of farmers, repudiate newspaper and book farming, as they call paying for and reading any kind of agricultural works. One reason why such is the fact is, that different names are used in different localities, to express the same ideas, thus producing doubt and confusion in the reader. I will name a few to show how easily persons in the different localities of the United States may be led into error in their conclusions, when such words as swamp, bottom, meadow, and bog are used.

In most parts, and especially the north eastern parts of New-England, the word *swamp* is understood to mean a tract of land covered with deep, miry mud, so wet that but little except water-bushes can grow, and it is dangerous for pedestrians to venture on it, and cattle often get mired there. All such ground is called swamp land there, but here in this section of New-Jersey, the swamp is understood to mean a tract of some ten square miles, partly in Chatham and partly in Morris Townships. It is more than half cleared and in tillage and *meadow*, producing large crops of corn, potatoes, oats, &c. It was covered originally with a thick and large growth of oak, maple, and beech, with some few other forest trees. The soil in some parts is quite sandy, in others it is of a clayey nature, very sticky when wet. It is nearly a level plain, and in wet times partially over-flown; but very fertile and well cultivated. Such is a Morris *swamp*; but in New-England it would be called *intervale*; while in some portions of the south and west, it would be called *bottom*; and in another section it would be called a *timbered prairie*.

In New-England a *meadow* means a portion of land too wet for general plowing, but producing mostly what is there called meadow grass. (sedge.) But here and further west and south, *meadow* means any field that is mowed for its hay, no matter what the soil. A New-Jersey bog is a New-England *swamp*; and a New-Jersey *meadow* may be such in New-England, or it may be a portion of their rocky mowing-field, producing English grass; and a New-England grass *intervale* would in some parts of the Southern States be called *bottom meadows*.

There are many other things with different names, but these are so prominent, and one speaking to a person of the other section without explanation, would be completely misunderstood and often called hard names as well as green. I think much confusion or misunderstanding would be avoided if persons in speaking of their land would omit any such names, and simply describe the soil and the original growth too; this would help convey some idea of the nature of the soil. I see that the disposition seems to be this way, and when the difference is completely understood, I think that we shall see book and newspaper farmers twice as plenty.

J. W. D.

Morristown, N. J., Oct., 1853.

A MAN behind the times should be fed on ketch-up.

From the Farmer's Magazine.

TO ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENT IN BREEDING HORSES.

WHEN I visited the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Gloucester, I was much surprised and disappointed there were so few horses to compete for the prizes offered to the very important and valuable class distinguished as "roadster stallions;" and those few which were shown possessing very moderate pretensions. There was but one thorough-bred horse in the yard, although there are many within a moderate distance of Gloucester, and some of which are quite worthy of approbation. This induced me to inquire into the cause; when I found it was a prevailing feature at agricultural meetings, &c., that owners of stallions of that kind were not generally disposed to exhibit them. It was well known to all persons conversant with breeding horses, that many thorough-bred ones, in high repute as sires of racing stock, are not the most eligible if their progeny be intended for other purposes. Numerous examples of this kind may be brought forward. Modern instances might convey invidious distinctions; but breeders who have had experience of the stock derived from Fyldener, Master Henry, and Spectre, will acknowledge that neither of them was the sire of any thing with racing pretensions, although first-rate mares afforded them opportunities for distinction, and they were superior runners themselves. Nevertheless they were the progenitors of many valuable hunters and riding horses. To account for the reason why so few of this very useful and important class of stallions are brought to the agricultural exhibitions, it may be observed that defective legs might be overlooked in candidates for racing fame, if the animal possessed the speed and properties of a Bay Middleton; while such legs would not pass muster in a hunter or hack. A head badly set on to a light weak neck, might not be a great impediment in a race-horse; but in one devoted to the purpose of carrying a lady, or one of the other sex, desirous to "witch the world with noble horsemanship" in Rotten-row, such unsymmetrical proportions would be fatal.

An owner of a country stallion in good favor is reluctant to become an exhibitor, because if he fails to gain a prize it lowers the horse in the estimation of the public—while gaining one does not raise him in an equal ratio. Every person having a mare reflects upon the misfortune of an unsuccessful competitor; but of horses belonging to those who do not make the attempt, no comments are made. There are many trifling imperfections or blemishes, which in reality, if not hereditary, are not the slightest impediments to a horse becoming the sire of very valuable and superior stock, but which might be the cause of a horse's rejection for a prize. Owners of stallions are often reluctant to submit their horses to the opinion of those who are selected as judges; and it is a difficulty which must forever exist on subjects to be decided by opinion. Some would reject horses with bad hocks, whether for agricultural or other purposes—the judges at Gloucester did not in one of their decisions regard them in the position of insurmountable objections.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I am strongly impressed with the advantages which would follow the plan I proposed in your valuable columns of the 11th July last, namely, to offer premiums at local agricultural meetings for future years to the progeny of such stallions which may be examined, approved, and passed by the judges of those local societies. There are many reasons for advocating this plan, suggested by the late meeting at Gloucester, which did not occur to me in the first instance. The objections which the owners of stock horses entertain against sending them to compete for prizes would be withdrawn. They would naturally embrace the opportunity of sending horses for inspection and approval, in order to have them enrolled upon the lists as worthy of being the progenitors of their species, although they might not be disposed to compete for prizes. The approvals would be more numerous than prizes; and the increase in the number of mares would be equivalent to prizes. Another point

of considerable importance would be gained: it is well known among breeders that a horse's qualification as a sire cannot be determined till the stock come into use. The prevailing colors may be bad, or they may be bad goers, or weakly in their constitution—failings which the sire does not proclaim, but which are inherited from his ancestors. These are all points of the greatest importance to those who breed for profit. Few breeders devote sufficient attention to minute details, which the practice of breeding with success demands. If properly studied, and the results of experience are strictly carried out, it is not the speculative concern by which it is generally characterized. Most of the events commonly accredited to luck have their origin in causes which observation and attention will in many instances detect and regulate.

It has lately been argued that the present breed of thorough-bred horses is predisposed to lameness, and fancied that, with a view to breeding for racing purposes only, they are injured by injudicious strains; an argument which the Stud-book does not corroborate. Whoever will take the trouble to examine those pages, will find the practice by no means so prevalent as it was a century ago; and, to substantiate the assertion, that the national breed of horses has deteriorated, it must be done by comparison with those of former times. No one can deprecate the pernicious custom of incestuous breeding in horse or hound more strongly than myself, but I cannot find that it is either approved or practised by the majority of the most experienced and influential breeders of the day. CECIL.

COTTON IN INDIA.

A SMALL volume of Indian statistics has been recently printed by order of the House of Commons. It contains short summaries of the most important information which could be collected in the statistical office of the East India House, on the principal heads of Indian affairs, and was originally prepared by order of the Court of Directors. There are two principal descriptions of cotton plants now cultivated in India—the Indigenous and the American. The indigenous plant of India is an annual, and succeeds best in the rich black soil found in various parts of the country. The American plant, though a perennial, is practically an annual in India, and though grown successfully in some parts on the black soil, yet thrives better on the light-red lands. Each kind is recommended by peculiar advantages; the Indian is superior in durability and fineness, the American in productiveness and length of staple. Both kinds are cultivated to a considerable extent, but the indigenous plant will probably always continue to be the favorite with native cultivators. It may now be considered as demonstrated beyond all question, that India can furnish cotton for the British market, and that the natives cultivate the cotton plant, in a manner which, if it admits of improvement, is highly efficient. In 1846, the Court of Directors directed consignments of 6,000 bales to be made annually for three years—half to be of New Orleans, and half of indigenous cotton. Very favorable opinions were pronounced on what was sent, by spinners and other competent judges, and all doubt as to the capability of India to produce cotton suitable for the purposes of our manufactures may be said to have been thenceforth set at rest. The great inferiority of the Indian cotton as compared with the American is the result of what befalls it subsequent to its production in the fields, that is, in the way it is gathered and stored, in the mode by which it is separated from the seed, and in its transmission to market. The cleaning and packing of cotton, in spite of the continued attempts of the Government to introduce improved saw-gins, is still very far from perfect. But the impossibility of getting cotton to the coast from the inland districts forms the real reason why so scanty a proportion of the cotton we consume in our manufactures is derived from India. The amount which the maritime districts produce could not, probably, be very materially increased. About 8,000 square miles are already, it is calculated, devoted to the cultivation of exported cotton,

and only a small portion of the parts of India adjacent to the sea will grow cotton at all. If by means of railroads the great cotton field of Hyderabad, in the centre of Southern India, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime cotton districts, then, as the writer of this portion of the volume calculates, a breadth of land sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain might be at once available. That cotton cannot be conveyed to a profit from the centre of India, except by railway, may be proved by the analogous case of salt, which costs at Benares double what it does at Calcutta, the distance between the two places being 400 miles, being about the same distance as from some of the cotton marts at Hyderabad to Bombay.—*London Morn. Chron., Oct. 4.*

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A POT-ROSE.

CHAP. II.

GENERAL CULTURE—PRUNING—MANETTI STOCK—PREPARATION FOR FORCING.

THROUGHOUT the winter months I gave very little trouble, although I received every attention that was necessary. The soil about my roots was kept rather dry; sometimes I did not receive any water for a fortnight together, for John the gardener knew well that, as my roots were in an inactive state, such a stimulant would prove injurious rather than beneficial. When the weather was fine the top of the frame was pulled off, so that I was fully exposed to the sun and air; and if wet, it was so tilted, that a circulation of air was admitted, though the rain was excluded. When the weather was frosty, the frame was kept closely shut, and sometimes at night a straw mat was drawn over the glass. Thus I passed my first winter, in company with other plants; and when the spring arrived, my powers were so invigorated by the rest I had received, that I felt prepared to grow and blossom with unusual vigor. Early in March I was pruned. I had seven shoots, four strong ones placed at about equal distances, and three weaker ones rising between the former. The latter were cut off close to the main stem, and the remaining four were shortened to two eyes each, so that I might produce eight blooms in June, which was considered enough for my strength. After this I was placed in a larger pot, of the size called 48, in the same soil as last used, and plunged on the top of a dung-bed, without any frame. The warmth thus generated about my roots stimulated them to feed and grow, and the increase in the size of my branches was proportionately great. Eight flowers was the number actually produced; and I need not say that I received a liberal supply of weak liquid manure from the commencement of growth till their development.

When the flowers were over, the supply of water was again diminished, which was quite in accordance with my feelings; for after so much exertion I required temporary rest. I remained inactive for about three weeks, when I was again potted into a larger pot, this time No. 24; again freely supplied with water and stimulated by bottom-heat to a new growth; and I produced in September no less than twenty flowers, which, if of smaller dimensions than those of the summer growth, were pronounced superior in shape and color. I now saw that my master began to grow proud of me; he brought all his friends to see me, and when he found them interested in my appearance, he gave them my history in brief or detail according to the humor of the moment. Some I saw smile at the earnestness with which he spoke of various matters; and one young gentleman, a philosopher I think they called him, said gravely, shaking his head, that it was monstrous for a reasonable man to occupy himself so earnestly with such trifles, that "the proper study for mankind was man." My master, who was a man of most amiable and even temper, smiled, and calmly replied, that it had never been the business of his life, but only his recreation, and as such it had yielded him an amount of health and calm enjoyment which he would not have exchanged for the purple of an emperor or the

riches of the Sacramento. As my master's garden was celebrated for many rare and fine things, it was often the resort of certain *savans* of horticulture. The gardener John was not himself of that class. He was a plain, practical man, honest and skilful, not dogged and averse to new things or new schemes because new, but averse to replace old by new before testing the latter by experiment. I often heard some well-fought battles between John and the *savans*; and while the *savans* seemed to know most of logic, it seemed to me that John knew most of gardening. Of this I felt sure, after hearing John argue one night with one of these *célibres*, a miller, to whom my master appeared to pay great deference on the subject of Rose-growing. A new stock from Italy was the subject of discussion, I think they called it Manetti. John was told this stock was to surpass all other stocks. When budded on it, Roses were to grow twice as fast as on any other, and never to spawn or sucker; the most shy and delicate were to become free and robust even on the poorest soil; and, in fact, the sooner every other stock and stool was rooted out of the garden and replaced by this the better. As the miller spoke of his own experience, and was wholly disinterested in the matter, my master became a convert. I trembled, when John quietly said, "Let us try this stock first, and if it prove equally good on our soil, we can then replace our other Roses with it." My master seemed to think this course reasonable, and adopted it; and that he was well pleased with his decision the sequel will sufficiently show.

This has led me to a rather long digression. To return. My September flowers had fallen, and I learnt it was the intention to "force me"—that is, to change my seasons, so as to develop my first blossoms in March instead of June. To this end the pot in which I grew was laid on its side, so that I might get no water naturally or artificially, but sink rapidly into a state of rest. This I did, and was pruned and conveyed to a cold pit, there to wait till the first week of January, which was the commencement of the forcing season. The operation of pruning this year seemed much more difficult than before; I had a great number of branches, some weak and some strong, some well and some ill placed. It was evidently a puzzle even to John what to do for the best; and he walked round me, and looked at me some time before he could make up his mind to begin. At last he seemed to have decided which shoots should remain; and he began removing the others carefully one by one till only twelve were left—one tall shoot in the centre, and the others disposed around it at about equal distances. The shoots were then shortened; on the strong ones were left about five eyes, and on the weak ones two or three, and I was pronounced pruned ready for forcing.—WILLIAM PAUL, in *Turner's Florist*.

CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF TEA IN CHINA.—NO. 2.

WE have already given an account of the preparation of Green Tea, and now furnish the particulars of the method of preparing the Black variety, translated from the last number of the *Flore des Serres*.

BLACK TEA.—The leaves when brought from the plantations, are spread on mats or tables, made of strips of bamboo, and left for a sufficient length of time in this state, generally from evening till the following morning. Then each workman takes a quantity of leaves between both hands, throws them up in the air, and lets them fall on the table. They are stirred for a considerable time in this manner, and beaten or pressed lightly with the hands. At length when they become soft and flaccid they are gathered into heaps, and left so for about an hour, or a little longer, after which the leaves have undergone a slight change in color; they become soft and damp, and emit a fragrant odor.

The remainder of the manipulation is a re-

petition of that practised in the preparation of Green Tea. The leaves are thrown into an iron basin, and roasted for about five minutes; then they are rolled on the rattan tables. After rolling, they are spread in thin layers on sieves, and placed in the open air to dry. An apparatus for this purpose may be seen in front of every cottage in the tea-growing districts.

The leaves are exposed in this manner for nearly three hours; during this time the workmen pass from one sieve to another, and stir them to prevent their adhering. They generally select for this part of the process a fine dry day when the sun is not very bright.

The excess of moisture being removed, and the mass greatly reduced in bulk, the leaves are submitted to further handling; they are again thrown into the basin for three or four minutes, and roasted and turned as before. This part being finished a charcoal fire is lighted. A large, flat basket, made of bamboo strips, wide at both ends and narrow in the middle, is then placed over the fire; they empty the leaves into it from the sieves until about an inch deep. After a space of five or six minutes, during which they carefully watch the leaves, they remove them from the fire to roll them a third time. As the balls of leaves come from the hands of the rollers, they are collected into heaps until all are finished; then they are spread on the screens, and kept a short time over the fire. In some instances the roasting and rolling processes are repeated four times. The color has by this time become dark. The whole mass having been subjected to these operations, the baskets are again filled and placed over the fire. The workman makes an opening in the middle of the contents of the basket with his hand, so as to allow the smoke which arises from the charcoal to escape, as well as the excess of heat; then the whole is covered with a broad lid, the fire having been previously damped to moderate the heat. The tea remains over this slow fire till perfectly dry; it is carefully watched, however, by the operator, and stirred from time to time, so that the heat may be equally distributed over the mass. The black color has been fully brought out, though it increases with time. The final operations, such as cleaning, selecting and refining follow; according to the convenience of the manufacturer.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD.—*Autobiography of the learned Dr. Stevens.*—The following fax, gathered from several pages of detail, drawn up by the author himself, in view of your generous mention of him on the occasion referred to, to be transmitted for like treatment, will serve a purpose to the cause, if they prove matter worthy of your metal, and are accorded the privilege of appearance in your Magazine. The sketch is biographical, and opens with the announcement: I was born on the widdo —'s place in the year of our LORD and domminy 18 hundred & 12 Being 9th of nov. the nite being varey Boistrous and the Storm varey Grate. Some specifications follow, of the earlier portion of his life, which is so interwoven with the threads of second-party experiences, that to pursue it closely would involve other characters, whose claims upon the public are quite too insignificant to justify special advertisement.

Information is announced farther on that his father removed to a Smal place which he leasted durin' his life-time at the Sum of 15 dols pr annum and during that period i com to town being 14 yeares and 28 days old, and was Bowned to learne taylerin' for the terme of 6 yeares 2 munths & 28 dayes.

Here happened the first crisis in the Doctor's

life. He was not in the line of duty marked out for him by destiny. That became his settled conviction: during a period of a Shorter time I felt inclined to warn sinners to flee from the rath: tailerin' was a good Traid in its way, but i fownd i could n't fite the Battels of sin and remain at that Bisness. The business was accordingly abandoned, and with a view to qualify himself for loftier enterprise: i got sum bookes and went to the studdy of morril filosiphia & CRUDEN's concordins.

Observe filosiphia. There are those who would prescribe a different orthography; but the Doctor has learned a lesson in *filidelfy* which protects him from being led astray by false direction. Necessity compelled a suspension of his studies, and he entered the bute & shew-mending line, which presently, in consequens of a cut i got wun mornin' when i got up to prepear my breecfast i persisted from follerin' of trade of which i tuk up the esans bisness, seling esansis of all kindes, mostly sinamont, which was most in demand, also medasin and fig-sav for burns and blisters.—*Knickerbocker.*

THE VOICE OF AUTUMN.

Two lonely man of grief and pain,
By lawless power oppressed,
Burst from thy prison—rend thy chain—
I come to make thee blest;
I have no springtide buds and flowers,
I have no summer bees and bowers;
But, oh, I have some pleasant hours,
To soothe thy soul to rest.

Plenty o'er all the quiet land
Her varied vesture weaves,
And flings her gifts, with liberal hand,
To glad the heart that grieves;
Along the southern mountain steeps,
The vine its purple nectar weeps,
While the bold peasant proudly reaps
The wealth of golden sheaves.

Forth, with the earliest march of morn,
He bounds with footsteps free;
He plucks the fruit—he binds the corn,
Till night steals o'er the lea;
Beneath the broad, ascending moon,
He carries home the welcome boon,
And sings some old remembered tune
With loud and careless glee.

Then come before my reign is passed,
Ere darker hours prevail—
Before the forest leaves are cast,
And wildly strew the gale;
There's splendor in the day-spring yet—
There's glory when the sun is set—
There's beauty when the stars are met
Around heaven's pilgrim pale.

The lark at length hath left the skies,
The thrush sings alone;
And far the vagrant cuckoo flies,
To seek a kinder zone;
But other music still is here,
Though fields are bare and woods are sere—
Where the lone robin warbles clear
His soft and plaintive note.

While heaven is blue, and earth is green,
Come at my earliest call,
Ere winter sadden all the scene
Beneath his snowy pall;
The fitful wailing of the woods—
The solemn roar of deepening floods,
Sent forth from nature's solitudes,
Proclaim my coming fall.

SPLENDID POETRY.—K. N. PEPPER, Esq., is quite a favorite; but he has a formidable rival near this place. His last Pome was delivered before a literary society, on The Downfall of

Hungary, and this was the chorus thereof:—

HUNGAREE
Shall be free,
And so shall be we;

And all shall sit under the Liberty-tree!

It was a thrilling production, and, in point of pathos, equal to the "Berd on the Fens."—*Knickerbocker.*

Ladies' Department.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

It should be borne in mind that eggs are mainly composed of albumen, mixed with a minute quantity of the salts of sulphur, phosphorus, lime, and magnesia. The shell consists mostly of lime. Of the whole weight, the shell constitutes about one-tenth, the white six-tenths, and the yolk three-tenths. For animal substances are so putrescent as eggs, unless preserved with care. The shell, composed as it is mostly of lime, glued together with a trifle of animal matter, is its most natural and safe depository. Yet even the shell yields gradually to the action of the atmosphere, so that a part of the watery fluid of the egg escape, and air occupies its place, thus injuring the quality of it. The great secret, then, of preserving eggs is to keep the interior in an unaltered state. This is best done by lime-water, in which a little common salt is infused. This constitutes a fluid perfectly indestructible by air, and one that is so allied to the nature of the shell as not to be absorbed by it, or through it into the interior of the egg. On the other hand, salt or lime, in a dry state, will act on the moisture of the egg, as will strong ashes. This plan, also, will save more eggs in a given space than any other. It will also admit of keeping them in cellars ever so damp, and, I had almost said, ever so foul, since nothing will be likely to act on the lime-water. As eggs are very nearly of the specific gravity of water, and so near with it, I have little doubt that eggs barrelled up tightly, in lime-water, could be transported as safely as pork.

Lime-water may be made in the most careless manner. Seven hundred pounds of water will dissolve about one pound of lime. A pint of lime, therefore, thrown into a barrel of water, is enough, while ten times as much can do no hurt, and will not alter the strength of it. The salt, which I do not deem very important, should be put in in a small quantity, say a quart to a barrel. All are aware that a very large quantity of salt may be dissolved in water. Brine, strong enough for pork, would undoubtedly hurt eggs. Having made your lime-water, in barrels if you are a merchant, and in stone-pots if you are a small householder, drop your eggs on the top of the water, when they will settle down safely. It is probably important that no bad eggs go in, as it is supposed by some that they would injure others. To test your eggs put them in clean water, rejecting all that rise. A better remedy is to look at them through a tube—say a roll of paper—by daylight, or hold them between your eye and a good candle by night. If the eggs are fresh, they will, in either case, look transparent. If they are little injured, they will look darkish. If much injured, they will look entirely dark. Eggs, well put up and kept in this manner, will keep, I cannot tell how long; but until they are much more plenty and cheap than at present, quite long enough. Leached ashes well dried, and even grain, have kept eggs very well, in my experience; but no method is so cheap and obvious as the lime-water. As lime absorbs carbonic acid slowly, and thus becomes insoluble, so almost any lime, even though it has been slacked for months, will answer the purpose. Lime-water permitted to stand still, will immediately be covered with a transparent film. This is the lime of the water uniting with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and returning to the state of limestone, and does not hurt the eggs.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get

along without cooks, scullions, and chamber-maids; and what with their waste, wittles, and impudence, says Aunt SALLY, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old PEPPERGRASS was the "customer" for discriminating between the useful and the careless. PEPPERGRASS sent word to the Register-office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant, he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss BARRY strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want you." The girl *sloped*, and suddenly bullet-headed NANCY appears. Seeing the broom in her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain, Miss MOSBY!" bawls PEPPERGRASS. She disappeared in a hurry; and finally a third appears, opening the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up, and carries along to the house, where she deposits it alongside the wood-shed. Before the girl could explain her business there, PEPPERGRASS bawls out, "Yes, yes, come in, you'll suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with PEPPERGRASS seven years, and only quitted it to go to house-keeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. PEPPERGRASS was right.—*American paper.*

INDIANA POLITICIANS.—The politicians occasionally say a good thing. I fear stump-oratory, at its best estate, is altogether vanity; an immeasurable waste—"stale, flat, and unprofitable." The stray sun-beam of wit or humor is all the more attractive in so melancholy a desert. I have often thought of a shot from TOM WALPOLE's bow, that transfixed ABE HAMMOND. Both were candidates for the Senate State. WALPOLE, an old stager, cunning as a fox, a good speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with the people; HAMMOND, a man of talents, but a novice in the field. After a period spent in the ordinary process of electioneering, a meeting was held at the county-town, where all the candidates were to appear, and make speeches. HAMMOND had satisfied himself that he was pursuing a cold trail, and in his turn to speak, told the sovereign public that he had been a candidate nine days, and having convinced himself that all efforts to succeed must prove abortive, he had determined to retire from the canvass; and accordingly, to use our western phrase, he flummoxed. The temptation to WALPOLE was irresistible: Yes, fellow-citizens, said he, you all know it takes a puppy just nine days to get his eyes open!

TOM MARSHALL did nearly as well when PILCHER was haranguing about his father having been a poor man, his father was a cooper, and more of that sort of thing. MARSHALL said he would admit the gentleman's father was a poor man; perhaps he had been a cooper, but if he was, (pointing to PILCHER,) he had put a mighty poor head to one of his whiskey-barrels!—*Knickerbocker.*

OLD JOHN BALDWIN, as he was familiarly called, one of the queerest fish found in any sea, was famous as a counsellor in courts of Justices of Peas; in other words, a pettifogger in one of the south-western counties of this State. He was a shrewd observer, and knew the calibre and metal of their Honors of the Quorum to a T. When he found his case hopeless, or the scales of justice inclining to his adversary, he would sometimes come down on the worthy SHALLOW with such a torrent of invective as would almost annihilate him, and furnish a rich treat for the crowd. One, more learned than usual, threatened that if he continued to abuse the court, he should commit him. He boldly defied the dispenser of the statutes, and avowed that he did not know enough to write a mittimus. The magistrate proceeded at once with the laborious task of copying from EDWARDS' Treatise the terrible instrument, and BALDWIN continued pouring out the vials of his wrath upon the leather-headed dignitary. As the threatening document was about being completed with those

terrible words, Hereof fail not at your peril, BALDWIN deliberately picks up the ink-stand and dashes it up-side down upon the commitment, the contents of which, like the recording angel's tear, blotted it out for ever. There, says BALDWIN: I shall be out of the county before you can boil down oak-bark ink enough to write another!—and before the astonished sage had recovered his sight, (for sundry drops of the murky shower had flown into his eyes,) the great expunger had mounted his horse, and escaped from the jurisdiction.—*Ibid.*

HUMBUGS.

TOOTH WASHES AND TOOTH POWDERS.—Several years since, while at work in the chemical laboratory, a man brought us a little vial holding a half ounce, and bearing the following or a similar label:

"Tooth-wash—warranted to remove all dark color, &c., &c., from the teeth immediately, and give them a pearly whiteness. It preserves the teeth from decay, renders the breath sweet, prevents tartar from forming upon them, and being carried into the stomach, thus improves the general health of the system. A single vial will last for years.—Price only 25 cents."

We examined this VALUABLE AFFAIR, and found it to consist only of water with a little common muriatic acid, (hydro-chloric acid.) Its only action upon the teeth was to *dissolve* off a portion of their surface, which of course removed the dark coating. The continued use of this wash would soon entirely eat away the teeth and destroy them. We estimated the cost of a barrel-full of this wash to be about 75 cents, and that this would fill about 7,500 of the 25 cent vials, at a cost of about one cent for one hundred vials full. The cost of the vials, including the labels and filling, was about one and a quarter cents each. This "Tooth-wash pedler" offered us a shining gold eagle to tell him how to make it, (which of course we declined doing,) "for," said he, "I pay \$15 a hundred for these vials, and I sell thousands of them, and am now going to the New-York State Fair, and can sell them like hot cakes to the green country chaps. Last year I made over \$100, selling this same wash at one fair, and I want to make it myself." We told him how injurious it was to the teeth, and he left us. We heard no more of him, till a few days since we met him at one of our Southern State Fairs, driving a brisk business. He had a boy on a stool before him, and was performing his dental operations (anti-dental rather) upon a dark colored set of teeth, and showing to a wondering crowd "this black tooth by the side of that white one, made so by his incomparable tooth-wash." A dozen or more of the ambitious crowd immediately walked up and paid their quarters, and carried home the prize. We stepped up to the pedler and reminded him of our former remonstrances; but he replied, "It pays too well to give up the business, I make \$1500 a year clear, and pay \$50 a year to the State for the privilege of selling. A hundred others are selling it all over the country. I got it for \$10 a hundred after telling the manufacturer how cheaply you said it could be made."

We will only say in regard to tooth washes and tooth powders generally, that, whether dry or liquid, they usually contain some acid which destroys the teeth.* It is safer to avoid them all. A good tooth-brush and water or some pleasant kind of soap, is the best and safest tooth cleaner we know of. The teeth should be brushed before

* An intimate relative used one of these dry powders, and at 25 years of age was obliged to get a new set of teeth.

going to bed. Food remaining upon and between them during the night, is apt to turn to acid, which eats away the surface.

We have little hope of putting an end to the sale and use of these not merely useless, but positively injurious articles, but we shall continue to do our part to expose them. We have several more to bring forward as we have opportunity.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW OF THE VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We were present at Richmond last week during the entire continuance of this interesting exhibition, and made copious notes; but we reached home at too late an hour to give a very extending notice in this number of our paper. The Virginia farmers have come late into the field of agricultural enterprise; but the result of their first fair gives good assurance, that any thing lost in time will be doubly made up by vigorous effort. They have availed themselves of the experience of their brethren in sister States, and what others have accomplished by years of experimental trials they have almost reached by a single effort. We noticed some slight defects in unimportant details; but on the whole, the previous arrangements, and the carrying out of the exhibition were highly creditable. They adopted a very wise course in first sending delegations to the fairs of other States, to gather such information as might be of practical use to themselves. The officers of the Society spared no labor in perfecting the multifarious arrangements required in such an enterprise. The city of Richmond is entitled to much praise for the liberal aid rendered to the Society. The city council granted the use of a large square for the show ground, and fitted it up at an expense of some \$10,000. The enclosure, the numerous stalls and stock pens, the office and show buildings and tents, all presented a very tasteful appearance, equal to, or excelling any we have elsewhere seen, not even excepting the grounds of the Maryland Society. The neat whitewashed stalls with arched fronts, which encircled the whole ground, presented a fine appearance to the eye.

In addition to those preparations made entirely at the expense of the city government, the citizens themselves subscribed some \$5000 to the general fund of the Society. One or more of the single subscriptions for this purpose amounted to \$500. The preparations for the comfort of the great number of persons called together by the occasion, are worthy of notice. The citizens, almost without exception, opened their houses to lodge and entertain freely all that could be crowded into them, and when these resources and the hotels failed, one or more large halls were procured and well fitted up with new beds, and other conveniences for the accommodation of several hundred persons. No charge was made for the use of these, but the expense was borne by the city council. Large, well-organized committees of citizens were in constant waiting at the hotels and elsewhere, to conduct strangers at once to comfortable quarters, so that none found themselves obliged to sleep in bar-rooms, on chairs, or leaning against lamp-posts. This example is well worthy of imitation elsewhere. The insufficient preparations for the comfort of visitors at our County as well as State Fairs, too often leaves many to go home jaded, sleepy, and worn out, with little desire to undertake another similar campaign.

In the report of the executive committee, we noticed some interesting facts in the history of the Society. A year since there were only about 200 members, and a little over \$200 in the treasury. A new effort was determined upon; local committees were organized in the different counties, and an agent appointed to travel at large and solicit memberships. The result was that at the opening of the fair this year, in addition to having the grounds well fitted up, the Society numbered over 4000 members, and had over \$8000 in the treasury.

On Wednesday evening, at a general meeting of the members, a proposition was made with a view of giving permanence to the Society, by securing a fund to be permanently invested, the proceeds of which could be relied upon by the officers in any future arrangements. The proposition was, that life memberships should be established by the payment of \$20, and subscriptions from individuals solicited, not to be binding till \$20,000 were thus pledged. Committees were to be appointed to collect these subscriptions in the different counties. The project was well received, and it was proposed to open the subscriptions at that meeting. Papers were circulated through the house, and the result was, that, instead of a part only of the \$20,000 being raised, with a large share remaining to be collected afterwards, over THIRTY NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS were pledged on the spot! A considerable addition to this sum was made the next evening, the amount of which we did not learn. The proposed sum of \$20,000 was increased to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which we think will yet be raised. The future success and permanence of the Society may be put down as a fixed fact.

During these meetings of the members, allusion was often made to the fact, that the State legislature had frequently been importuned for appropriations in aid of the society, but that the cold shoulder had always been given; and a determination was manifested to show themselves independent of politicians, who would appropriate millions for political purposes, but not one cent to encourage agricultural improvements. We shall be much disappointed, if the next legislature of Virginia does not contribute largely to make up the proposed \$100,000 permanent fund.

The show of stock, agricultural productions, farming implements, and home manufactures, was very creditable. We have not time for specifying individual contribution? The principle stock producing counties, which are in the western portions of the State, were prevented from participating largely in the exhibition, by their distance and the want of facilities of communication, though many western stock growers were present. The railroads rapidly extending westward, will by another year give greatly increased facilities in this respect. Some of the best stock and productions were left at home by the owners and producers, because having had no former means of comparison, they expected to be outdone by others. We heard many pledges of what would be shown another year, and in behalf of Virginia we give notice to other States, that next year they must look to their laurels.

Several excellent addresses were made during the Fair, some of which we shall give in part or full hereafter.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Society met for oral discussions. The principle topics

were, the profit of guano, the best mode of its application, and the monopoly of this fertilizer. We were more interested in these discussions or relation of individual experiences and experiments, than in any thing else during the fair. Several gentlemen who had used as many as 20 tons, had not yet decided that on their lands it did more than pay cost, while others were certain that it paid 2, 3, and sometimes 500 per cent. profit. From all these statements we gathered, that on poor and almost worthless lands, the use of guano is immensely profitable, while on richer lands it pays proportionally less and in some cases is unprofitable. We trust the Society will record all these statements in their transactions. We have notes of these discussions, which we hope to perfect and embody in a future article on this subject.

We tender our thanks to J. H. Gilmer Esq., to whose hospitality we were greatly indebted for a comfortable home during our stay in Richmond.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE Farm and Garden having been suspended after the delivery of the September number, there were still three numbers due to those who had subscribed for the year. Instead of these three numbers, we have sent the weekly American Agriculturist to those subscribers, and shall continue sending it to number 12 without any extra charge. We thus give 4 numbers of the Agriculturist for one of the Farm and Garden. This has been done at a considerable pecuniary loss, but we determined to do all in our power at whatever cost, to give entire satisfaction to those who may have been disappointed by the suspension of the Farm and Garden by circumstances temporarily beyond our own control.

All agents for that paper are supplied with the first 12 numbers of the American Agriculturist for the same price they would have been charged for 3 numbers of the Farm and Garden.

We trust our friends who have heretofore taken the monthly paper will renew their subscription to our weekly paper, after they have received the first 12 numbers. The terms will be found in the prospectus on the last page.

Those who do not renew their subscription will not look for this paper beyond number 12.

CHESTNUT TREES.

ON poor land or a rocky soil, the chestnut is one of the most profitable forest trees that can be cultivated. Its growth is very rapid, the timber is always in good demand, and the fruit is of considerable value. Some cultivate this tree for its fruit alone. We have often wondered that it is not more regarded as an ornamental tree. None grow larger, and few more symmetrical; its blossoms are handsome and unique, and so are its golden burrs and rich nuts. Parks and pleasure grounds should always be well supplied with chestnut trees; also with the black walnut, and best varieties of the hickory nut. Strange that these splendid fruit trees should be almost ostracised from ornamental grounds; it is mere caprice that has done it in these United States; in other countries they are highly prized and carefully cultivated.

APPLE SPECULATORS.—There are plenty of these afloat at present throughout the country, in quest of all the good bargains they can find. We advise our friends not to be in any hurry in

parting with such apples as are certain to keep well. Apples are in great demand in this city, at good prices, and the probability is that they will soon be higher.

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS.—We are under obligations to numerous friends for sending reports of these, and we beg a continuance of their favors, although they have got to be so numerous now throughout the country, that we have not room to publish any thing more than a list of the most important ones. Still we wish to see these reports, especially when any thing of an important nature occurs, which our correspondents will please do us the favor of marking with ink, so that our attention shall be more certainly drawn to it.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.—We beg to express our thanks to the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, Secretary of State, for volumes third and fourth of this highly estimable work. To the future historian and antiquary these volumes will be of great value; and as our country grows in years and importance among the nations of the earth, so will it be with the Documentary History of this great State, which by a wise legislation is directed to be gathered up and preserved for posterity. The volumes are published in large quarto form, and are very handsomely illustrated with topographical maps, views of battle fields, natural scenery, towns and cities, town plots, portraits of distinguished men, medals, coins, and official seals. We confess to a great predilection for the study of such works, and can only regret that we have not more time at our disposal to devote to them.

COCK-A-DOODLE DO-O-O!—We are about tired looking at the great, coarse engravings of fowls which have been lumbering up the pages of our agricultural exchanges for the past few years. We beg a truce to them on the part of our contemporaries, and trust hereafter they will insert more profitable matter.

DR. JAMES K. DAVIS, who went out to Turkey seven or eight years ago, on invitation of the Sultan, to attempt the cultivation of cotton, failed in that enterprise, but brought back some Persian goats, which produce the cashmere wool, and from which he is raising up a flock of goats that promise to be a valuable addition to the stock of the country.—*Scientific Amer.*

A GREAT WHEAT CROP.—The *Le Roy* (N.Y.) *Democrat* says, that Hon. A. S. UPHAM, of that village, from a field of 100 acres, has raised and gathered in good order, three thousand six hundred bushels of wheat the present season.

At the Mechanics' Fair in Boston was exhibited an engine moved by an electrical battery, which is driven at a speed of two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. This power has proved more costly in former experiments than steam, but it is thought that such discoveries have of late been made, that shortly it will be the cheapest motive power in the world, and stationary machinery, rail cars, and every thing else, will be run by lightning.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW.—We notice that Mr. PETERS of Atlantic Ga., took several of the first premiums at this show on his Devon Cattle, &c. It was held last month at Augusta, and was a fine show we understand. Mr. PETER's also sold a considerable amount of his choice improved stock at the time.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW IN FRANCE.—The French correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

We were attracted, last week, to the Champs Elyses, by the autumnal exhibition of the Imperial Society of Agriculture, for the Metropolis. It formed a lounge for the strangers, and the few of French *haut ton* who could consent to be known to inhabit the town at this season. The arrangements, or the distribution and display of the articles, exemplified, as usual, the fancy and the taste in which the French are unrivalled on such occasions. The exhibition was remarkable for the great quantity of new plants and new fruits. The progress of horticulture was indicated further, by the improvement in the quality, beauty and variety of the old. Ornamental flowers are wonderfully multiplied, and cheaper from year to year. Nevertheless, they are brought at no considerable cost, from the extremities of the earth. The array of pears, apples, and fresh strawberries was larger and remarkable for size and éclat, than in any former year. In vegetables there was a little superiority. Roses and dahlias were diversified and beautiful beyond description. Messrs Jarmin and Durand's hybrid rose-bush, had incessantly flowered for four months—the Glory of Parthenay. I visited the Madeleine Flower Market the day before yesterday; the prices of fine bouquets were so low that the quantity sold could alone explain the perseverance of the gardeners in an unlimited culture. Several workmen from the new buildings near, bought, for four and six sous, what might have served for a lady's drawing-room. We may doubt that common laborers on the other side of the channel, know, or would indulge a taste of the kind.

MYSTERIES OF BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED: being a complete analysis of the whole subject, by Mr. Quimby, practical bee-keeper. C. M. Saxton, publisher, 152 Fulton st., New-York. pp. 376. Price one dollar.

Portions of the above work have already appeared in this periodical in advance of publication. These found much favor, and were highly approved of by bee-keepers, even when their own practice differed from the course recommended by Mr. Quimby. It must be remembered that different methods succeed or do not succeed under different circumstances, and that even a difference of seasons makes a different result, under precisely the same treatment. Considerable allowance, therefore, must always be made by those who keep bees; and the exercise of one's own good common sense must be brought to bear on their treatment, or ill success will be the consequence. The author of the volume under notice is a good guide; he has had great experience, and we confidently recommend his work to the attention of the public. The matter is clear, brief, and well arranged under separate heads, making it easy any time to turn to the work for consultation on particular points. This saves much time, and is a great convenience to the reader. We trust the book will have a large sale, as it fully deserves it.

ADDRESS delivered before the Mercer County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1853, by JAMES GOWEN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

We make the following extracts from this valuable address upon agricultural exhibitions, and the rank and importance of the husbandman.

Agricultural Exhibitions have ever been with me a favorite expedient, whereby a laudable emulation and rivalry might be promoted among the tillers of the soil; and to serve as a rallying point, where, in the presence of each other, they might learn to have more confidence in themselves, and by emulating the progress of others, snatch a spark of that spirit and enterprise, so luminous now-a-days, in the track of

the busy throng, that are pushing along and going a-head with rail-road speed. It grieved me to perceive that the farmers, as a class, seemed regardless of the position, however low or obscure, assigned to them; appearing ever content to labor unrequited and unhonored; complaining not, nor attempting to reverse the decree that fashion, folly, and pretension had recorded to their prejudice. Such should, I thought, be the condition of the farmer; his calling or profession is in itself so intrinsic and independent, that it seems strange (unless there is something in the soil with which he deals that deadens, or in the air he breathes, that bewilders his faculties,) that he should not have the sense and spirit to stand more erect, and battle manfully for that lofty position, which is his rightful heritage!

To the husbandman, under Providence, is committed the bounties of the field and seasons, and upon his management depends, not only the wealth of the nation, but the daily sustenance of every man whether rich or poor, high or low. Plenty and scarcity, fulness and famine, in a great measure depends upon the foresight, skill, and energy of the farmer; he holds the veritable cornucopia, and so long as it is found in condition of teeming fulness, pouring out the invigorating comforts of sustenance, so long does the human family wax strong, rejoicing in the enjoyment of health and vigor! Let it give but a partial supply, or none, feebleness and languor, famine and pestilence, brood over all and enshroud every living creature! Is there a man so obtuse or insensible, whether mechanic or manufacturer, merchant or professional man, as not to perceive how indispensable are the functions of the farmer? Why should he not be held as ordinarily intelligent, with perceptions capable of penetrating the hidden operations of nature, so far as they lie within his sphere of action; profiting by all that is deducible from, or observable in her teachings? And is it not a reproach to us, farmers, if we do not establish our claim to this high consideration, and prove that we are not the dull, unenlightened drudges we are supposed to be—good but so far as material strength may serve, to toil, with other working animals of the field!

Agricultural Exhibitions are the precursors of improvement—they are eminently calculated to arrest the attention of the apathetic—to break in upon the dull monotony that pervades the locality where the fair is held. They are as interesting as they are instructive, and never fail, if properly conducted, of impressing a salutary and abiding influence upon the minds of all who have participated in their interesting display and innocent recreation. Within their enclosures are to be found the best specimens of farm stock, the choicest varieties of seeds, samples of the best crops, improved implements of husbandry, specimens of household manufacture, butter, cheese, and poultry; all arranged for the inspection of the curious, and challenging competition. Who can look upon such a scene and not be struck with a deep sense of its utility, and what farmer, however enlightened, but may add something to his stock of knowledge, or have his doubts removed as to the excellence of some breed of farm stock, or the capability of some implement, which he had never used for the work it was designed to execute? And who can be insensible to the advantages of such an opportunity for an interchange of opinion upon the theory and practice of culture and husbandry; upon soils, and the adaptation of crops and manures to each variety respectively? These, with the friendly greetings, the revival of old acquaintanceship, and the formation of new friendships, give to the scene a holiday freshness—a dash of rural felicity, that compensates for many a long and solitary day of toil upon the farm.

Mr. GOWAN's remarks on pseudo professors and agricultural quacks are witty and pungent. He has drawn a few portraits which are easily recognizable. We like his ideas on stock generally very much, and we shall endeavor to find room hereafter to copy them entire.

WE have at our office a beautiful specimen of Orinoco Tobacco, raised by Mr. W. G. CLARK, of Fluvanna County, Va. This arrived at the Virginia State Fair too late for competition, but we think it excels any specimens there exhibited. The leaves are very large and thick, and present that peculiar rich, oily, and leather-like appearance, so highly prized by manufacturers. Many of the plants yielded "four to the pound," and the whole field averaged five plants to the pound. The land was new, unmanured, and produced about 1000 lbs. to the acre, worth at present prices nearly 50 cents per lb. Mr. CLARK gave us the items in the cost of cultivation and curing, which amounted to only about \$30 per acre. Allowing it to be \$50 per acre, and the tobacco to be worth only 35 cents per lb., there is still a nett profit of \$300 to the acre, a very fine business surely, if the noxious weed must be raised.

AGRICULTURAL PATENT CLAIMS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23, 1853.

DEVICES OF A CONVERTIBLE DUNG FORK—By Ezra H. Dawes, of Litchfield, Me.: I claim making the tines of ordinary dung or hay forks, to revolve upon the handle, as set forth.

BEE HIVES—By Wooster A. Flanders, of Sharon, Vt.: I do not confine myself to the peculiar construction described, but I claim the adjustable passage by which the entrance to the hive may be enlarged or diminished in the manner set forth.

ATTACHING HORSES TO PLOWS—By John D. Filkins & W. H. De Puy, of Lima, Ind.: We claim the combination of the limber and stiff tongues with the running gear, to adapt it to being drawn by two teams abreast, as described.

CUTTING AND PLANTING POTATOES—By Samuel Hutchinson, of Rockport, Ind.: I claim the construction and combination described, of the cam, sliding platform, cutting blade and trap doors, with the furrowing share and covering blade, for cutting, dropping, distancing, and covering potatoes.

WINNERS—By David S. Mackey & J. R. Smith, of Batavia, N. Y.: We claim, first, the peculiar manner of operating the screen, viz., by means of the eccentrics placed in a reverse manner upon the shaft, said eccentrics working between the blocks attached to the under side of the screen, as described.

Second, we claim producing two blasts from a single fan, and having the two blasts cross or intersect each other, by which a blast passes horizontally over the top of the screen, and a blast also passes upward through the screen, preventing the screen from being clogged or choked by the chaff.

MAKING SHOVELS, SPADES, &c.—By Wm. W. Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim as a new manufacture, shovels, spades, and other implements, made of a composite sheet of metal, whose constituents are parallel laminæ of unequal hardness, as set forth.

But I make no claim to such implements made of the hard laminæ extending for a short distance only above the edge, but only where it extends up beneath the strap to support the back.

EXPANDING HORSE SHOES—By B. P. Sargent, of Sutton, N. H.: I claim the combination of the bearers or ears, with the jointed quarters or bars, jointed together or to a common toe piece or cork, and operated by an expansion screw or contrivance, as specified.

GARDEN AND OTHER HOES—By J. T. Sargent, of Sutton, N. H.: I do not claim the employment of a screw and nut for confining two things together; nor do I claim the attachment of the shank and blade of a hoe by means of the bearing plates welded to and forming part of the shank, and rivetted to the blade.

But I claim my attachment of the blade and shank, whereby the blade not only can be readily

removed from or as readily confined to the shank, but when affixed to it is prevented from breakage where the greatest leverage or strain is brought upon it, meaning to claim the bearing head, fixed firmly to and making part of the shank the moveable plate or stiffener, or its equivalents, (applied to the back of the blade and made separate from the shank,) the screw on the shank, the screw nut, and the recess in the hoe blade as combined together and with the shank of the handle and made to operate, as specified.

SPRING CLAPS FOR CLOTHES-LINES—By D. M. Smith, of Springfield, Vt.: I do not claim a mere clasp composed of two levers hinged together between their respective ends, and having a spring placed between their two adjacent arms.

But I claim the described improved clothes pin, that is to say, I claim the arrangement of the line opening, and the spring on opposite sides of the hinge of the two levers, all as specified, whereby, by pressure of the longer legs of the levers between the thumb and fingers of the hand of a person, the instrument is rendered very convenient of application without danger, during the same, of tearing the clothes secured by it on a line.

OX YOKES—By Albert Vose, of Pittsfield, Vt. Antedated August 10, 1853: I claim, first, the construction of the semi-revolving neck blocks, each having a curved groove and pin fitting into it for enabling the neck block to always adjust itself at right angles to the direction of the neck of the animal.

Second, I claim, in combination with the groove in the neck block the use of the pin subserving the double purpose of controlling the movement of the neck block, and adjusting the length of the yoke, as described.

CUTTING THE BARS AND TEETH IN CURRY COMBS—By Wm. Wheeler, of West Poughkeepsie, Vt. (assignor to Chas. H. Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y.): I claim the method of forming the bars of curry combs, by punching them out of plates, so that at a single operation a strip of the proper width for the bar is severed from the plate, and one row of teeth cut thereon, and another row upon the end of the plate for the next bar, as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS—By N. C. Davis, of West Jefferson, O.: I claim the piston provided with a notch or hollow, in its upper end, and so arranged in combination with the partition, and depression, that it will bring up and discharge through the aperture, the desired number of grains of corn every time it is raised by the operator, as set forth.

SALE OF HORSES AT SPRINGFIELD SHOW.

On Saturday, at Springfield, after the closing of the National Horse Show, a number of the animals were sold. We compile the following list from the *Republican*.

George Washington, a large 3 yr. old colt, by Cassius M. Clay, and very fast—sold to P. Crispell, of New-York for	\$550
White Mary, the dam of Cassius M. Clay, Mr. Britton	400
White Mary's colt, 6 months old—P. Crispell	150
American Eagle, stallion, a large and splendid horse, raised at Flushing, L. I.—D. E. Bolton, of Coburg, Canada	1450
Sable Sisters, pair black mares—A. B. Atherton	550
Champion, a large iron-grey English stallion from Canada—Col. J. M. Thompson, of Springfield	300
Dante, a. b. g. from New-Haven—A. L. Devans, of Ware	130
Young Quebec, gelding—Adams & Co.	200
Topsy, thoroughbred stallion—C. S. West	775
Hambletonian Morgan, stallion—J. M. Thompson & Co., Springfield	255
Black Lion, stallion—David M. King	195
Black Ranger, gelding—D. E. Bolton	250
Grey gelding—Harvey Foster, Springfield	200
Jenny Lind, a thoroughbred mare from Cornwall, Vt.—Capt. Newman, Vt.	300
Bay gelding—Mr. Johnson	175

Robert, b. g.—D. H. Ferris, New-York 225
Silver-tailed mare—A. Reynold, of Dela-
ware 180
Sir Henry, gelding—L. Williams 125
Pair bay geldings—H. A. Mattison 450
Pair Arabian horses—George Johnson, of
Albany 350
George Washington, a Morgan stallion
from Suffield, Ct.—John Manners 200

Spirit of the Times.

For the American Agriculturist.

A TALL DAHLIA.—Seeing in your paper a no-
tice of a tall Dahlia, twelve feet high, I re-
quested my friend, Mr. Endicott, 32 Charlton
street, to measure one of his, which is of the
tallest sort, and the result is, he found the height
just fourteen feet. Beat that who can.

CHARLES STARR, JR.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1853.

POTATO ROT, &c.

The potato rot in this county did not show
itself until after the heavy October rains. Here-
tofore the vines of the diseased plants began to
die in August. Early planted and early dug
potatoes escaped the rot this year, which is in
proof that wet weather, after the tubers are
large, has much to do with the rot. Many late
cleared dry sandy noles have grown potatoes
year after year without any appearance of rot,
but in wet sandy swales it prevails as much as
on clay dams. I have found by experiment that
salt, lime or ashes, are powerless in keeping off
the rot; Mexican seedlings thus treated have
rotted on a well drained soil since the 10th Oct.,
before that time they were sound but not fully
ripe.

There is nothing in the art rural perhaps in
which our farmers are so much behind the age
as in feeding their cows; at least one half the
hay is cut too late; true it needs no labor to
cure it because its juices are dried out and lost.
I have seen a cow have pumpkins to devour,
red top hay cut in full bloom and cured partly in
cock; per contra, I have seen them leave timo-
thy hay cut after harvest to eat wheat straw.
In the winter a cow wastes more of such hay
than she eats. There is as much economy in
treating meadows with liquid manure, as in ap-
plying nitrogenous manures to the corn crop;
it gives an early growth to the grass which in
our champaigne country where droughts are
common, is a point gained; with the right me-
chanical preparation liquid manure to meadows,
may be as easy as top dressing the same with
stable manure, and the saving in azotized matter
would be great indeed.

When a farmer complains that his pasture is
dried up and his cows make no butter; ask him
why he does not soil them with corn-stalks, or
green hay, his reply is stereotyped, "I have
pasture ground enough and they must take their
chance;" thus robbing himself by starving his
cows. The result is, that for the want of a few
weeks extra feed, the use of his cows are lost
for the remainder of the season, as the late grass
only goes to make up lost flesh instead of lost
butter. But some of our farmers are beginning
to manage these things better; many of them
have learned that a drought is the salvation of
the Indian corn crop, if early planted, manured,
and well tended in the hottest weather.

The loss of Mr. DELAFIELD to farmers generally,
and to Seneca County in particular, is great.
He had entered into the great cause of rural
progress with all his heart; bringing to it all
the energies of his active mind and his indom-
itable physical exertions. Wherever he went,
and he was emphatically an out-door man, his
face never failed to sharpen that of his friend.
Few possessed his untiring industry, still fewer
his faculty of keeping the farmer in good hu-
mor with himself, while he disabused him of
his long cherished egotism, his prejudice and
his hereditary habits of thinking and acting.
He was at the time of his death the very efficient
president of the board of trustees to our State
Agricultural College; a great loss to an institu-
tion now in its incipency.

Seneca Co., Oct. 27th, 1853.

N'IMPORTE.

SPRING IS AFAR.

WHEN the forest is ready to go to the Dead,
He dons, as for bridal, his gaudiest wreath;
And in wedding-apparel of gold and of red,
Thus bravely he waiteth for Death.

And the sun saunters out from the breast of a cloud,
To smile on his pomp—a smile sickly and dim;
For the Spring is afar: soon, the storm cometh loud,
To dance the death-dance with him.

Then what wrestlings fierce, and what blusterings strong!
And each death-throe shakes showers of leaves from his
Soon a low voice of moaning awakes its sad song, [head:
And the beautiful forest is dead!

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—All correspondents
are requested to pre-pay their postage on letters to
us, as they thereby secure pre-payment in return.
The saving of two cents for each letter may seem a
small matter to such as seldom write, but the gen-
eral omission to pre-pay would make a difference of
hundreds of dollars per annum in our own postage
bills.

We also suggest the propriety, where correspond-
ents write us expressly on their own business, re-
questing a favor which causes us some trouble, and
with no corresponding benefit, that they not only
pre-pay their postage, but also enclose a stamp, to
pre-pay the answer they solicit in return.

DATING LETTERS.—Where our correspondents are
not perfectly well known to us, we wish they would
in all cases, date their letters very plainly, with their
post-office address. Nearly every town in the United
States has half a dozen name-sakes in other States,
and of some of the most popular, they number by
fifties. A few years since, there were about thirty
Washingtons in Ohio alone. Let us, in all cases,
have the name of their post-office and State, at the
head of their letter, and they will be sure of a right
direction for their letters in return.

CORRESPONDENTS will confer a favor by writing
plainly. We spent four hours in deciphering a
long article from a correspondent, which con-
tained some good ideas. We have just received
another from the same source, which we have
necessarily laid by for the leisure of a rainy day.
We never did like illegible writing, but we cheer-
fully correct ungrammatical expressions, and will
properly prepare manuscript for the press with plea-
sure. If only plainly written, we care not how
homely the style.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Several communications,
books, and pamphlets are received which we
have not had not time to notice, owing to
continued absence at the Cattle Shows and
Fairs. Our friends and correspondents shall
receive due attention in a week or two; in the
mean while we beg a continuance of their fa-
vors.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from Europe are to the
21st October. Wheat, corn, flour, meal, clover seed,
tallow, cotton, and rice have advanced, while provi-
sions have slightly given way. This advance in Eu-
rope, together with large orders sent out for purchas-
ing on this side of the water, have had the effect of
raising the price of wheat 15 to 20 cents per bushel
the past week, flour 37 to 50 cents per bbl., corn 2 to
3 cents per bushel, and other grain in proportion.
Beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and wool have re-
ceded a trifle. Cotton, rice, and sugar remain steady.

Money continues in great demand here, at a high
rate of interest. Stocks are much depressed. Specie
in large amount is sent to Europe by every steamer.
This state of things will continue so long as we im-
port so many gewgaws from abroad, and neglect to
manufacture articles of prime necessity at home, and
indulgence in so much extravagance and waste in
living.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables
Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Nov. 7, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carvers, 3 bbl., \$1 87½; Mer-
cers, \$1 75; Western Reds, 1 50; Sweet Potatoes, \$2 12½;
Tomatoes, 3 basket, 62½c.; Cabbages, 100, \$3 @ \$3 50;
Savoy, 100, \$2 @ 2 50; Red do., \$5 @ \$6; Cauliflowers,
10 dozen, \$2 @ \$2 50; Broccoli, 10 dozen, 75c. @ \$1 25; Green
Corn, 100, \$1 25; Lima Beans, 3 basket, \$1; Onions,
white, 3 bbl., \$2; do. yellow, 3 bbl., \$1 75; do., red, 3
bbl., \$1 50; Parsnips 3 doz, bunches 25c.; Carrots, 25c.;

Beets, 3 basket, 37½c.; Turnips, white, 3 bush, 25c.;
Rutabaga, 44c.; Endive, 100, 50 @ 75c.; Lettuce, 3 100,
75c.; Leeks, 3 doz, bunches, 25c.; Celery, 3 doz, bunches,
75c. @ \$1; Salsafy, 3 doz, bunches, 44c.; Radishes 3 doz,
bunches, 25c.; Citron Melons 3 100 32; Squashes, 3 100
\$5 @ 10.

FRUIT.—Apples, best Newton Pippins, 3 bbl., \$4 @ 5; R. I.
Greenings, \$3 50 @ \$4; Fall Pippins, 3; Other sorts, in-
cluding Spitzenburgh, Vandervere, Baldwin, Russets,
Strawberry, &c., from \$2 @ \$2 75, according to quality;
Quinces, 3 bbl., \$1 75 @ \$2; Pears, baking, 3 bbl., \$4 @ \$6;
eating do., \$10 @ \$12; Cranberries 3 bbl., \$5 @ \$6; Hickory
nuts, 3 bush., \$2; Chestnuts, 3 bush., \$2 50 @ \$2 75;
Grapes, Isabella, 3 pound, 10c. @ 12c.; inferior quality, 5c.;
Hot-house Grapes, 75c. @ \$1.

The general impression is that Apples will become
scarce before Spring, but with the exception of a few
varieties they are not at present unusually so. The New-
town Pippin, being limited in supply, command an extra
price, but other sorts are not in proportion. Very fair
samples of other varieties may be obtained at retail for \$2
50 and \$2 75, which, allowing 25c. 3 bbl. for commission,
cannot be considered unusually dear. As the season ad-
vances, and the facilities of transport from distant points
is diminished, the price will increase, and possibly a scarcity
may be felt here. The fact of several favorite kinds being
scarce at present conveys the idea that there is a general
scarcity. There are, it is true, more middling and inferior
lots of all varieties, than of first quality, which raises the
price of choice Apples above the average rates of the mar-
ket. Potatoes have increased a little in price as there con-
tinues to be considerable loss from rot, and Sweet Potatoes
are not as plentiful this week. The market was not by any
means so large to day as on last Saturday.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 7, 1853.

To-day's market was what holders of cattle call "mean,"
many of them employ much more emphatic terms, and with-
out reference to the actual transactions it may soon be dis-
covered from the temper of the dealers whether sales are
brisk or dull. The buyer takes time to consider, and leaves
a lot which he intends eventually to purchase, satisfied that
when he returns they will still be at his service, hoping that
the delay will tend to bring the holder to more satisfactory
terms. Thus sales are not so easily made, while the actual
price may not be greatly reduced. To-day, however, the
average rates of the market were at least half a dollar per
hundred below those of the previous week, with a prospect
of many remaining on hand. Inferior cattle have but a poor
chance in such a market; for while choice animals bring a
fair price, notwithstanding the depression, as the supply of
such is comparatively limited, the lot of coarse, poor cattle,
are sold below their value, low as that may be. There were
several lots of Pennsylvania cattle on hand from Chester Co.,
these we believe commanded as high a price as any offered
to-day.

J. J. De Forest had a lot of 80 head of steers from Chester
Co.; the greater number of these he calculated to average
\$68 per head, which, according to their estimated weight,
would reach 9½ cents per pound; 22 of this lot had been
disposed of to Mr. Cornell at \$75 each, which would be
about 9½ cents.

Another lot of Chester Co. cattle were offered by Chas.
G. Teed, the owner, at about 9 cents; there were 115, most
of them good looking steers. J. A. Merrit had a lot of Vir-
ginia cattle, estimated by him to weigh 625 lbs. each, and
offered at about 8 cents; some of them were rather neat
cattle, although from Virginia, where they appear much in
the dark about improved stock.

The number of cattle received at the Washington Yards,
A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor, and the other market places,
are as follows:

WASHINGTON YARDS, Forty-fourth street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	ON HAND.
Beeves, 3,396	2,971
Cows, 28	
Sheep and Lambs, 1,144	
Veals, 321	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 543	125
Cows and Calves, 63	20
Sheep and Lambs, 6,541	1,500

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 165	15
Cows and calves, 25	10

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

Beeves, 300	16
Cows and Calves, 40	6
Sheep and Lambs, 5,000	2,000
Veals, 40	6

The cattle received at the Washington Yards are ac-
counted for as follows:

By the Harlem Railroad, Beeves, 331; Cows, 23; Sheep
and Lambs, 963; Veals, 221; Shoats, 4.

By the Hudson River Railroad: Beeves, 700; Sheep,
181.

By the Erie Railroad: Beeves, 360; Swine, 288.

N. Y. State, cattle by cars, 622; on foot, 270; by boats, 268.
 Pennsylvania, on foot, 622.
 Ohio, on cars, 290.
 Kentucky, on cars, 106; on foot, 93.
 Virginia, on foot, 379.
 New Jersey, 56.

The prices of cattle at the Washington Yards, which may be taken as the average for the city, are as follows:

Inferior, 7c.
 Good, 7½@8c.
 Superior, 8½@9c.
 Extra, 9½c.

The depression is in part owing to the number of cattle in market, and to the large amount of pork and other produce now on hand.

At Chamberlin's, Hudson River Bull's Head, they are stocked with sheep and lambs much in excess of the demand, which has caused a slight falling off in price. The average prices for sheep and lambs are stated at for sheep, \$2 75, \$4, to \$6 50, and for lambs, \$2, \$3, and \$4. The notes of sales given below will furnish more particulars.

Wm. Delheart, sheep broker, reports the sale of 80 sheep and lambs, \$295 50; 24, \$94 50; 109, \$510 75; 52, \$197 50; 286, \$999; 40, \$175; 172, \$702 62; 62, \$248; making a total of 805 head, for \$3122 87. This would average in round numbers about \$3 87 each, but as there still remain on hand 300 of the tail ends of the above lots, which may not bring more than \$1 50 or \$1 75, the average may be estimated a little lower. This broker states that he kept several lots of sheep back, owing to the crowded state of the market.

John Mortimore, broker at the same place, reports the following sales for the week ending Nov. 7th:

Sheep 230, average price \$4 25 each; 160, @ \$3 87½; 212, @ \$5 12½; 140, @ \$4 12½; 225, @ \$4 50; 45, @ \$6 25 60, @ \$3; 80, @ \$3 90; 400, @ \$3 88. No extra sheep or lambs in market. Sheep are worth about 9 cents in the mutton; lambs 10 cents, according to quality. The market is now fully supplied with sheep.

There are few cattle on hand here, and only six cows and calves, the price of beef is quoted at 7@9½c., and veals 6½@7c. per pound.

At Browning's, sheep and lambs average from \$2 @ 5 50 for sheep; a few extra \$6 @ 9, and \$1 75 @ 4 50 for lambs; some extras as high as \$5 37½. We quote a few sales; 16 lambs \$49 50; 136 sheep and lambs \$565 50, 50 lambs \$172 25; 159 sheep \$591 75.

SWINE, 292 shoats, were sold at from 5½@5½, this is low and indicates a considerable decrease in price since last week.

Hogs, dressed, have been also a little lower. Prime carcasses have brought 7½c. per pound, but some have been sold as low as 6½. There is a large supply in market.

HORSE MARKET.—There has been very little fluctuation in the horse market during the week, and the stock on hand at Twenty-fourth street is more than sufficient for the demand. Sales are effected with regular customers at all seasons, but this is a very dull time of the year for the horse dealers and speculators.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.	5 50	@
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	5 50	@	
Beeswax.			
American Yellow	lb.	27	@ 28
Bristles.			
American, Gray and White	40	@	45
Coal.			
Liverpool Orrel	chaldron, 11	@	11 50
Scotch	7 75	@	8
Sidney	6 50	@	7
Pictou	2,000 lb.	6 50	@ 7
Anthracite			
Cordage.			
Bale Rope	lb.	7	@ 7½
Boit Rope			@ 12½
Corks.			
Velvet, Quarts	gro.	35	@ 45
Velvet, Pints	20	@	25
Phials	4	@	12
Cotton.			
	Atlantic	Florida	Other Gulf
	Ports.	Ports.	Ports.
Inferior	@	@	@
Low to good ord.	7½@8½	7½@8½	7½@8½
Low to good mid.	9½@10½	10½@11½	11½@12½
Mid. fair to fair	10 @ 11	11½@12½	12½@13½
Fully fr. to good fr.	11½@12½	12½@13½	13½@14½
Good and fine	@	@	@
Cotton Bagging.			
Gunny Cloth	yard	10½	@ 10½
American Kentucky			@
Dundee			@
Feathers.			
Live Geese, prime	lb.	48	@ 50
Flax.			
Jersey	lb.	8	@ 9
Flour and Meal.			
Sour	bbl.	5 75	@ 6
Superfine No. 2	6 50	@	6 75
State, common brands	7	@	7
State, Straight brand	7	@	7 06½

State, favorite brands	7 06½	@ 7 12½
Western, mixed do.	7	@ 7 06½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	7 06½	@ 7 12½
Michigan, fancy brands	7 12½	@
Ohio, common to good brands	7	@ 7 12½
Ohio, round hoop, common	7	@ 7 06½
Ohio, fancy brands	7 12½	@ 7 18½
Ohio, extra brands	7 18½	@ 7 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Genesee, fancy brands	7 12½	@ 7 18½
Genesee, extra brands	7 75	@ 8
Canada, (in bond)	7	@ 7 12½
Brandywine	7 31½	@ 7 37½
Georgetown	7 31½	@ 7 37½
Petersburgh City	7 31½	@ 7 37½
Richmond Country	7 25	@ 7 31½
Alexandria	7 25	@ 7 31½
Baltimore, Howard Street	7 25	@ 7 31½
Rye Flour	4 87½	@ 5
Corn Meal, Jersey	4 18½	@ 4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 50	@
Corn Meal, Brandywine	punch	19

Grain.			
Wheat, White Genesee.....	7 bush.	1 76	@ 1 70
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....		1 65	@ 1 75
Wheat, Southern, White.....		1 60	@ 1 70
Wheat, Ohio, White.....		1 60	@ 1 70
Wheat, Michigan, White		1 72	@ 1 77
Wheat, Mixed Western		1 56	@ 1 60
Wheat, Western Red		1 52	@ 1 55
Rye, Northern		93	@ 95
Corn, Unsound		76	@ 77
Corn, Round Yellow.....		79	@ 80
Corn, Round White.....		78	@ ..
Corn, Southern White.....		79	@ 80
Corn, Southern Yellow		78	@ 79
Corn, Southern Mixed.....		77½	@ 78
Corn, Western Mixed.....		77	@ 79
Corn, Western Yellow.....		..	@ ..
Barley		80	@ 86
Oats, River and Canal.....		47	@ 49½
Oats, New Jersey		45	@ 46
Oats, Western.....		49	@ 50
Oats, Penna.....		46	@ 48
Oats, Southern.....		42	@ 44
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush.	2 87½	@ 3 ..
Peas, Canada.....	bush.	1 18½	@ ..
Beans, White	1 50	@ 1 56½	

Hair.			
Rio Grande, Mixed	lb.	30	@ 22
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	10	@	21

Hay, FOR SHIPPING.			
North River, in bales	100 lbs.	65	@ 70

Hemp.			
Russia, clean	ton		@
Russia, Outshot			@
Manilla	lb.	10½	@
Sisal	10	@	
Sunn	6	@	
Italian	ton, 240	@	
Jute	182 50	@	185
American, Dew-rotted	155	@	167 50
American, do., Dressed	160	@	220
American, Water-rotted		@	

Hops.			
1853	lb.	47½	@ 50
1852	40	@	45

Lime.			
Rockland, Common	bbl.		@ 1

Lumber.			
Timber, White Pine	cubic ft.	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak	25	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	(by cargo)	18	@ 22

Timber, Oak Scantling	M. ft. 30	@	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	17 50	@	18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked		@	35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20	@	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50	@	40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	30	@	35
Boards, North River, Box	16	@	17
Boards, Albany Pine	16	@	22
Boards, City Worked	22	@	24
Boards, do., narrow, clear ceiling	25	@	
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring	25	@	
Plank, Albany Pine	26	@	32
Plank, City Worked	26	@	32
Plank, Albany Spruce	18	@	20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	bunch, 2 25	@	2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75	@	3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	M. 24	@	28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality	22	@	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	19	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	17	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	32	@	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.		@	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.		@	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	65	@	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	52	@	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.	40	@	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	58	@	35
Heading, White Oak	60	@	

Molasses.			
New-Orleans	gall.	26	@ 29
Porto Rico	25	@	30
Cuba Muscovado	23	@	26
Trinidad Cuba	23	@	25
Cardenas, &c.	22½	@	23

Nails.			
Cut, 4d@6d.	lb.	4½	@ 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.			@

Naval Stores.			
Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.	@	5
Turpentine, Wilmington		@	4 87½
Tar	bbl.	3	@ 3 62½
Pitch, City	2 75	@	
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75	@	1 87½
Resin, White	280 lb.	3 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	gall.	60	@ 68

Oil Cake.			
Thin Oblong, City	ton		@

Thick, Round, Country		@ 28	
Thin Oblong Country		@ 32	
Plaster Paris.			
Blue Nova Scotia	ton, 3 50	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50	@	3 62½

Provisions.			
Beef, Mess, Country	bbl.	12 50	@ 12½
Beef, Prime, Country	6	@	6 25
Beef, Mess, City	13	@	13 25
Beef, Mess, extra	14	@	14 25
Beef, Prime, City	6 25	@	6 50
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin		@	13 50
Beef, Prime, Mess.	tee.	17 50	@ 20
Pork, Mess, Western	bbl.	15 75	@ 16
Pork, Prime, Western	12 93½	@	18
Pork, Prime, Mess.	14 50	@	
Pork, Clear, Western		@	19
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	lb.	11½	@
Hams, Pickled		@	
Hams, Dry Salted		@	
Shoulders, Pickled		@	
Shoulders, Dry Salted		@	
Beef Hams, in Pickle	bbl.		@ 15
Beef, Smoked	lb.	8½	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County	22	@	25
Butter, Ohio	12	@	15
Butter, New-York State Dairies	17	@	20
Butter, Canada	14	@	16
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)		@	
Cheese, fair to prime	9	@	10½

Salt.			
Turks Island	bush	50	@ 52
St. Martin's		@	
Liverpool, Ground	sack, 1 10	@	1 12½
Liverpool, Fine	1 40	@	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72½	@	1 75

Saltpetre.			
Refined		@ 6½	@ 8
Crude, East India	7	@	7½
Nitrate Soda	5	@	5½

Seeds.			
Clover	lb.	10	@ 10½
Timothy, Mowed	tee.	14	@ 17
Timothy, Reaped	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough	bush		@
Linseed, Calcutta		@	

Sugar.			
St. Croix	lb.		@
New-Orleans	4½	@	6½
Cuba Muscovado	4½	@	6
Porto Rico	4½	@	6½
Havana, White	7½	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5	@	7½
Manilla	5½	@	
Brazil White	6½	@	7
Brazil, Brown	5	@	
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	9½	@	
do. do. do. Crushed	9½	@	
do. do. do. Ground	9½	@	
do. (A) Crushed	9½	@	
do. 2d quality, Crushed		@	none.

Tobacco.			
Virginia	lb.		@
Kentucky	6½	@	10
Mason County	7	@	11
Maryland		@	
St. Domingo	12	@	18
Cuba	18½	@	23½
Yara	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5½	@	15

Tallow.			
American, Prime	lb.	11½	@ 12

Wool.			
American, Saxony Fleeced	lb.	50	@ 55
American, Full-blood Merino	46	@	48
American ½ and ¾ Merino	42	@	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino	38	@	40
Extra, Pulled	46	@	48
Superfine, Pulled	42	@	44
No. 1, Pulled	38	@	40

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALDEN'S PATENT FAN BLOWER—GIVES A STRONGER
 blast, with less power than any other.
 J. B. CHOMESTER, Agent, 565 Broadway, N.Y.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES—SIMPSON & Co. No. 89 Canal street, Importers and Manufacturers, respectfully invite the attention of old and young housekeepers to their stock of new goods, viz. Ivory Handle Cutlery, Fine Trays Plated, Britannia and Enamel Ware, Platinized and Plain Tin Ware, Fire Sets, Shovels, Coal Hods, &c. Also Meat Safes, Clothes Horses, Tubs, Pails, Brooms and Baskets. Persons about purchasing a new outfit will find it to their interest to call. Prices low, and goods delivered free of expense. (9-21) SIMPSON & Co., No. 89 Canal st.

DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND DEPOT, No. 81 DUANE ST. The attention of builders, shippers and others, is invited to the stock of Doors, Windows and Blinds, which I offer, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Particular attention is given to the manufacture of the above articles (to order) for first class buildings, which will be warranted as good as can be made. (9-21) GEO. WARREN HATSTAT.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
HOPKINS & BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in French Window and Plate Glass, 61 Barclay st., N.Y. 9-21

E. B. BLEASBY, IMPORTER OF LONDON AND DUR-
 ham Mustards, English and Italian Sauces, Pickles, Catsup, &c. No. 136 Fulton street, New-York.
 Wax Bleacher and Dealer in Fancy Tapers and Wax Night Lights. 9-21

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND GOLD PENS, SILVER and
 Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, etc., at unprecedented low prices.
 WATCHES, fine gold, as low as \$20.
 WATCHES, silver coin, as low as \$10.
 And all other articles cheap in proportion. Our motto is, "Rapid sales and small profits." Watches, Jewels, Gold Pens, &c., repaired and warranted, at much less than the usual prices. WILMARTH & FARNAM, Watch Makers and Practical Manufacturing Jewellers, 202 Bowery, N.Y. 9-21

SOUTH DOWN RAMS AND ESSEX BOARS.—L. G. MORRIS, Mount Forham, Westchester Co., N. J., has still remaining several superior Rams not let for the present season: two of which are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb; letting Price varying from \$25 to \$75 each; and two or three One and Two year old Bucks for sale, from \$50 to \$100 each; and a few Buck Lambs of good growth, from \$25 to \$40 each. Forwarded by express to any part of the country in a crate or box, the party hiring or purchasing paying expense from New-York. All the above stock are bred on both sides from the stock of Jonas Webb. Also two thorough-bred Essex Boars for sale; bred on both sides from imported stock, one Two and a Half years old, price \$40; and the other One and a Half years old, price \$50. 8-11

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA Pouter and Malay fowl, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to
GEO. SNYDER & CO.,
Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
8-30

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other plantings done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

PIANO-FORTES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND ROBEWOOD Pianos, superior tone and finish, very low for cash or approved paper. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay st., opposite College Place. 8-20

FASHION, ELEGANCE, AND ECONOMY!—THREE things very important in the selection of a Gentleman's wardrobe, which may certainly be combined by purchasing your garments of BOOTH. His Fall and Winter stock of goods is truly superb, comprising the best and latest styles from the French, English, and American markets; and he employs the best artists and workmen to be obtained, giving his own immediate attention to all orders. His pantaloons are the NE PLUS ULTRA of an easy and elegant cut. By all means call on
J. C. BOOTH, DRAPER AND TAILOR,
496 Broadway, corner of Broome street. 8-20

SHOW-CASES, SHOW-CASES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand and made to order in the neatest manner, and at short notice. Orders received from any part of the Union punctually attended to. N. B.—Cases loaned for sale of the American Institute. B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand st., three doors from Broadway, N. Y. 8-20

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A NEW AND valuable invention; will harvest 8 to 12 acres in the best manner. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 8-20

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Bay Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Orange; Large Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb roots; Asparagus Plants, &c.
R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water street. 8-20

REFORM BOOK STORE.—THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT works on Physiological and Social Science, are published by Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, at No. 65 Walker street, New-York:

ESOTERIC ANTHROPOLOGY. A comprehensive and confidential treatise on the Structure, Functions, Conditions, Perversions, and most intimate relations of Men and Women. 492 pages; 81 Engravings. Price One Dollar.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY. on the basis of Equity, Sovereignty of the Individual, Cost the Limit of Price. By S. P. ANDREWS, Esq. Price 50 Cents.

WOMAN IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS. By T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. Historical and Philosophical. Seventy-five Cents.

LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE. A discussion, by HENRY JAMES, HORACE GREELEY, J. P. ANDREWS, Fifteen Cents.

Mailed, post-paid, at the above prices. 7-19

DR. WM. S. LATSON, SURGEON AND MECHANIC Dentist, Office 375 Broadway, four doors from the corner of White street, New-York. Where all operations in the line of his profession will be attended to in a manner creditable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to his patrons, both in regard to charges and services rendered. Persons who wish to inquire are referred to Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 116 Ninth street; Rev. G. M. Jameson, Second avenue, near Fifteenth st.; Rev. J. C. Guidin, 123 Livingston st., New-York; and Rev. Proudfit, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J. 7-19

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—READ IT.—WE HAVE MADE and for sale, a wash called HAIR REGENERATOR, which we will warrant to restore the grey hair of any one, old or young, to their natural color; and entirely prevent the hair from falling off. Price \$1. A word to the wise, &c. No puffing and no humbug. KNIGHT & QUEER, Chemists, 341 Broadway, up stairs. 7-19

OTTO & KOHLER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL and Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., No. 81 Chatham street, second floor, New-York. All kinds of Instruments, Tools, and Scissors made, repaired, and ground at the shortest notice. 7-23

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE, WINE AND Porter bottles, Demijohns, &c. Constantly for sale by
O. HULL, 145 Maiden Lane. 7-15

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ MACHINE MANUFACTURING Company, No. 6 Wall street, New-York. Are prepared to execute orders with dispatch.
H. & V. POST, Secretary. 7-19

WAGON WANTED.—SECOND-HAND NOT MUCH worn. Two seats, and sufficiently light for one horse. A good harness would be taken with it.
S. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street. 8-31

HOUSE FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARD- ware.—M. DA COSTA & CO. offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 206 Chatham street, opposite Division street, N. Y. 8-31

NE PLUS ULTRA.—THE STEADY PERSEVERANCE and practice of a great many years have enabled J. LASCALE to discover what all the endeavors of men have hitherto found to be useless. J. Lascale's Vegetable Hair Regenerator is the very specific to cure the diseases of the integument of the head, which cause the deterioration or the loss of the ornament of the head, so that it prevents baldness, causes the hair to grow, makes the dandruff disappear, and renders the hair a beautiful gloss. This article will be found at Lascale's Perfumery Store, 384 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, where there is the best assortment of French Perfumery, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Umbrellas, and every kind of fashionable toilet articles. 1-13

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRE-ly new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-36

CARRINGTON SHANGHAI.—I AM NOW READY TO supply the above new importation of Shanghais, the finest yet imported, of beautiful plumage, short legs, and first rate layers and setters. The original imported cock, weighing 13 pounds, was sold to a gentleman in Pennsylvania for \$25, and took the first premium at every fair at which he was exhibited. I have one hen of the same breed that weighs 10 pounds. The above fowls will be cooped in good order, and delivered to the express office in Providence, at \$12. I can also supply all the other breeds of fancy poultry; viz., black Spanish Dorkins, White and speckled Shanghais, Forb's white, &c., black Bantams, games, &c., &c. All orders promptly attended to, and every thing warranted as it is represented. Purchasers will do well to give me a call. Please address, post paid,
EDWARD ABORN,
No. 30 South Water street, Providence, R. I. 7-9

FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDLANDS, SHEPHERD'S dogs, King Charles Spaniels, Scotch and English Rat Terriers, beautiful Italian Greyhounds, &c.; these are the choicest breeds. Also, large Changhais and Chittagong fowls, at 205 Water street. 6-13

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

J. B. OLIVER & CO., LIGHT WAGON AND CARRIAGE Manufacturers, corner of Dock and Water streets, (near Fulton Ferry), Brooklyn, Long Island. Light Wagons and Carriages, of the latest and most approved patterns, made to order at the shortest notice. Terms reasonable. Timber and work warranted of the best quality. Trimming, Painting, and Repairing of every description, done with neatness and dispatch. Persons wishing to purchase are most respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 1-9

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York. 1-21

CLOTHING.

EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New-York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable Clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Well-made goods exclusively. No deviation can, in any instance, be made from the marked price. Should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. N. B.—Every description of Clothing made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. 2-14

THE BEST PLACE TO GET MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH- ing, ready-made or made to order, is at No. 61 Fulton street. At this establishment you will find a large assortment of fashionable ready-made Clothing; also a splendid assortment of Goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. 2-30

IRA PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL- ers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-19

DAGUERRETYPES.

C. FARRAND, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, 807 BROAD- way, New-York. Sky-light first floor. Likenesses taken daily, in every style of the Art. 2-15

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, NO. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its various branches. The improvements which he has introduced have rendered these Teeth perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Premium In-soluble Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them.
CHARLES S. ROWELL,
No. 11 Chambers street. 2-20

DENTISTRY.—TEETH FOR ALL.—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 389 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE in New-York. THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, (at net cash prices—time granted by adding interest.) No. 163 Broadway, New-York, has now in store, and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffets and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs. The undersigned would invite merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, No. 163 Broadway.
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane. 1-9

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—Van Deusen's Improved Wapene is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern specifics for the Improvement, Health, and Beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application with, on the head of Baldness, reproduces a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Wapene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring these healthy functions, and is independent of the color and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists altogether of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for the nervous and debilitated hair. Sold by the inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 123 CHAMBERS ST., and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

WIGS AND TOUPEES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEW-ly invented Gossamer Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees, are far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural head of hair. Best assortment of Wigs, Half-Wigs, Toupees, Braids of long hair, Ringlets, Frizettes, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and judge for yourselves. 27 Maiden Lane. 1-16

HORTICULTURAL.

RASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—P. S. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-21

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY, THE great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY." Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am enabled to offer them for sale as the true article. Also, plants of the white-fruited Blackberry, and the new, pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants we sell as the pure and unmixed. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 1-11

HOTELS.

FARMER'S HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET, between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick and California steamboats and steamship landings. Boarding \$1 per day. 1-25 WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors.

PATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WAR- ren streets, New-York, a short distance from the Hudson River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—THREE YEARS AGO THE Baking Powder manufactured by EUGENE R. DURKEE was known only to a small circle of his acquaintances, but its real worth, and the perseverance of its proprietor, has won for it world-wide celebrity, and in every city, town and village throughout this country its name is a familiar household word. To the trade nothing more saleable or profitable is offered. Principal office, 133 Water street, New-York. For sale by grocers generally. 6-18

CHIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNKIRK COMPANY, Encaustic Tiles for floors, Vases and Statuary for lawns and gardens, &c. For sale by
MILLER, COATES & YOUNG, 279 Pearl street. 2-33

N. & J. BROWN, PAPER-HANGING, BORDER AND BAND- box Importing and Manufacturing Warehouse, Nos. 53 Canal, and 61 Lispenard streets, N. Y. Constantly on hand, Band-boxes by the bale. Also, Grate Aprons, a large assortment. Rooms papered in the best manner, at short notice. 2-14

NORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 52 John street, New-York. 6-18

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, FOR- mer partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN, having sold out his interest in that firm, has taken the store No. 434 Pearl street, where he will keep a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c., at wholesale or retail; and by his long experience in manufacturing and dealing in Cabinet Furniture, he can offer to the public a greater variety on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in New-York or elsewhere. If W. K. has also the right to manufacture and sell in New-York, Blair's Patent Sofa Bedstead, the best article in use, which received the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. He would invite his old friends and the public generally to call and examine his assortment. Particular attention paid to packing and shipping goods. 2-11

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, READ!—THE ATTENTION of those interested is respectfully invited to the extensive and valuable assortment of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Feathers, now offered for approval and sale by M. WILLARD, 150 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street. The quality of this stock, it is confidently asserted, cannot be excelled; and, as it is the determination of the advertiser to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any dealer in the city, he solicits the visits of the public. 2-18

GREAT BARGAINS IN FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., at CRAWBUCK'S, 358 Grand street, second door east of Essex street, cheap upholstery and feather store.—The attention of families about purchasing is respectfully invited to the large and beautiful assortment of beds, mattresses, palliases, bedsteads, cots, &c., &c., all of which have been purchased at low cash prices, and will be sold at such prices as to make it an inducement for all to call and examine the above stock previous to making their purchases. Goods sent to any part of the city, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg, free of cartage. Old beds and mattresses renovated and made over.
W. CRAWBUCK,
4-16 358 Grand street, second door east of Essex street.

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair, 500 Iron Settees, proof against Yankee knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAURER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-36

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1863.—PETER- SON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, (corner White street,) have received per late steamers and packets from Europe, the largest and most extensive assortment of rich and elegant carpetings, consisting of rich Mosaic Carpets, in one entire piece; rich Medallion Carpets, adapted to any sized room; rich Velvet Ambrosian and Axminster Carpets; rich Tapestry and Brussels; English Three-ply and Ingrain, entirely new patterns and shadings. Oil cloths, from the best English and American manufacturers, of the best finish and design, patterns only to be found at our establishment, and all other goods usually found in first-class carpet stores, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Having given our orders and received our goods before the late advance in prices, we are enabled to offer our stock of goods full 10 per cent. less than those stores obliged to purchase at the advanced rates. Freely shown to persons favoring us with their patronage. 2-21

INSURANCE.

FARMER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA, CAPI- tal, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT,
78 Broadway. 1-23

GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA, CAPITAL \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, Agent, 78 Broadway. 1-23

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED in 1824. Offices—No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 5 Merchants-Exchange, Wall street, New-York.

This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$30,000, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Justus S. Redfield, John W. Amerman, John C. Smith, Charles T. Cromwell, Samuel P. Townsend, John Eadie, Joseph M. Greenwood, Joel S. Oatman, Samuel F. Whiting, Robert C. Bell, John N. Genin, George Burroughs, Henry Quackenbush, A. B. Miller.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President, ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. 1-26

JEWELRY, &c.

C. LINNEER & CO. ARTISTS EN CHEVEUX AND Jewellers, No. 67 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, in 1849, '50, '51, and '52. All kinds of ornamental Hair Work set in gold. Ladies and gentlemen can have their own hair worked at the shortest notice. 2-14

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHUP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. R. K. NORTHUP, N. POST.

New-York, April 1st, 1853. N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street) New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS IRON WORKS.—HOOPER, THACHER & CO., Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandahs, &c., 333 Broadway, New-York.—Iron Work of every description. Factory, corner Newark and Meadow streets, Hoboken. 2-17

ENGINEERING.—MESSRS. BOURRY & ROEDER, Consulting and Mechanical Engineers, offer their services as agents for purchasing and superintending the construction of Steam Vessels, Engines and Boilers of every description; Saw, Flour, and Sugar Mills, and machinery in general. Specifications, Contracts, and Estimates prepared. Plans and detail Drawings furnished. Specifications and drawings of Patents made, and Patents applied for, for the United States, and every country in Europe. Office, 333 Broadway, New-York. 2-12

KUMBEL'S PATENT MACHINE-STRETCHED LEATHER Banding.—The only Patented Band in the United States. They are made from the best oak leather, are thoroughly stretched, cemented, and riveted together, and made to run straight, and can be furnished of any length, and from one to thirty inches wide—single, double, or round—by addressing WM. KUMBEL, Patentee, No. 33 Ferry street, New-York. 2-14

M. J. FAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS of Fancy Leather Goods for Ladies Ornaments, Work-boxes, and Stationers. No. 14 North William street, N. Y. 6-18

AMERICAN SAW WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit—

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter.

C. S. warranted Muly Mill Saws, do. do. Mill and Gang Saws, do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws, do. do. extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws, do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Billet, or Woodcutters' Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices. C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws, Butchers' Bow Saws, extra C. S. warranted blades extra tempered—really a very superior article.

Best C. S. Turning and Fellow Webs, bevelled backs, 6 to 36 inches.

Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.

Superior cast steel Cane Knives.

American Star, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw Files.

Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.

The preceding of his own superior and approved make, of cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other celebrated manufacturers in Sheffield.

Also, received by late arrivals, invoices of C. S. blued and brass-backed Saws, and C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws.

Wickersley Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, imported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments, cutlery, &c.

English Saw Screws, Bright cotter-eyed Vices.

English Band and Mill Saw Files.

Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut.

ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general and detail, of steamships, steamboats, propellers, high and low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every description. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c. General Agent for ASHROCK'S Steam Gauge; Allen and Noyes' Metallic Self-adjusting Conical Packing; Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge; Roebbling's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting and steering purposes, &c., &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, BLOWERS, GRATES, &c., of all sizes, new and second-hand, constantly on hand. Also, Steam-Pressure Gauges, of all sizes and different kinds, and Water Gauges, at D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 47 Dey street. D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Fuel-saving Apparatus. They are also prepared to set Steam Boilers and build Hot Air Furnaces on a plan which will reduce the amount of fuel 25 to 33 per cent, from any other now in use, and obviating the necessity of the high chimneys deemed requisite in the old mode. Rights for setting boilers and building furnaces also for sale by D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey street, New-York. 2-13

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO., Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.

New-York, E. P. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street, Boston, E. P. East, 31 Doane street, Philadelphia, E. P. East, 43 Commerce street, New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN- gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose, Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New-York. 1-30

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES, Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-26

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS- chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 2-4

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose of all sizes, Hose Couplings, Cast Iron Foundations, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water wheels, dairy purposes, hot houses, &c. also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Cistern and Force Pumps, and are assured that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-23 G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN- ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Patent Self-acting Generators and Bolting Machines, at the Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 58 Fulton street, 3d floor, New-York. Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators, Coolers in Tube, Force Pumps, Model Making. Copper Foundations, Gasometers, &c. Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-13

NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 425 Broadway, second floor. 1-20

MANUFACTURES.

HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD and Surveying Instruments, 63 Fulton street, (corner of Cliff) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent for. 1-13 R. HUNT, R. SCOTT.

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK- WORTH, 430 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing, Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerators, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices, and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great success they have met with in their business leads them to believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE NEW-YORK SCALEMAKERS' CO. MANUFACTURE every description of Railroad, Warehouse, Floor and Portable Platform, Coal and Hay, Bank, Druggists', and Grocers' Scales, Patent Balances, Store Trucks, Fire-proof Safes, Cash Boxes, &c., &c. Weights graduated to foreign standards. Every article made by them is correct and warranted not liable to get out of order. Depot at GEORGE G. SHEPPARD'S, 187 Water street, where every description of scales may be obtained, and all orders promptly attended to. Manufactory, 129 Amos street, C. N. FARR. Scales repaired and regulated at short notice. 2-11

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength, and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron. Railings for Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c., also, Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 336 Broadway, corner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell this description of railing. 2-18

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Quebec's patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where, by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers, dentists, copper-smiths, shipping, quarries, public works, &c., &c. he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to 2-40 A. MCPHERSON, No. 233 1/2 Water street.

SOLOMON S. REILLY, CAMPHENE AND LAMP MANU- facturer, 135 Canal street, corner of Laight; 51 Carmine street, corner of Bedford; 167 Greenwich street, corner of Cortlandt; 216 Canal street, near Hudson. Camphene Distillery, corner of Ninth Avenue and Gansevoort street. Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Chandeliers, Bracketts, Candelabras; Lamps for Oil, Camphene, and Burning Fluid; pure Sperm, Solar, and Lard Oil; Camphene and Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Spirits of Turpentine, at wholesale and retail. Orders by post or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-10

NEW-YORK BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 17 PLATT STREET, NEW-YORK.

GRAIN BAGS, HAM BAGS, COFFEE BAGS, SALT BAGS, BUCKWHEAT MEAL BAGS, SHOT BAGS, FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BAGS, GUANO BAGS.

Also, BAGS FOR HOMMONY, GRAHAM FLOUR, OAT-MEAL, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR; in fact, all descriptions of Flour and Meal Bags made up, and Printed, if required, with great care and dispatch.

The Proprietor would impress upon all parties in the habit of using Bags of any description, that they can be furnished at the Patent Sewing Machine's Depot, better made, at lower prices, and with greater expedition than they can be obtained in any other way. 3-15

DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN. BIL- lard Table maker, No. 73 Gold street, between Nassau and Spruce, New-York. Every thing in the line furnished at 10 per cent, less than any other establishment in the city.

Tables, balls, maces, cues, cloths, by the piece or yard; Gibb's adhesive cue wax; silk and worsted pockets; fringes; French and American patent cue points; cord, pool boards, rule boards, &c. In short, every thing in the trade always to be had, Spanish plan. Orders by letter, for new articles or for repairs, attended to as promptly as if given in person. 2-41

MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIR, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILING,

GRATING, SHUTTER, DOOR, BEDSTEAD, AND Iron Picket Fence Manufactory,

26 West Broadway, New-York, Near the Hudson River Railroad Depot. 1-11

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—THOMAS C. MOORE, NO. 109 Beekman street, New-York, manufacturer of Brass, Copper, and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Safes, Bird Cages, Superfine Bolting Wire, Coal, Sand, and Grain Screens, Painted Wire Window Blinds, Locomotive, Brush, and Strainer Wire, Ornamental Wire Fence, Barding, &c., for Gardeners, &c. 2-16

EVANS & MILLWARD, 90 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK, manufacturers of all kinds of metalised ware, patent enamelled glass paintings for fancy stores, beautifully inlaid with pearl papier mache, panels for ships, steamboats, and piano fortes, piano plates, do, music stools, mantels, summer pieces, clocks, tables, &c., &c. Ladies' fancy articles of every description, and ladies learning the art supplied with materials of all kinds. Portmanteaux, sars, cases, card cases, &c., supplied to the trade. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the Union, and work can be produced in it equal to any from the European markets, either as regards beauty of finish or excellency of pattern and design. The specimens from this establishment, which were exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, were rewarded with a Gold and also a Silver Medal, and they were pronounced to be the most superior work of the kind ever produced in this country. 2-16

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.— HENRY WILLISHER, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks; Salmon, Lake, and Trout Flies; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax, Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid Lines; Bowled, Swivel, Hollow and Plain Sinkers; Flax and Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double-Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multi-plying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-cane and other Rods; Lolley's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack and Willsher's superior Sharps and Between Needles, &c. Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street, New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-40

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—TO SOUTHERN AND WEST- ern Merchants.—The subscriber would invite the attention of merchants and others to his extensive stock of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Goods, consisting in part of—

Coats,	Horse Covers,	Life Preservers,
Blankets,	Carriage Cloths,	Toys,
Capes,	Hospital Sheetings,	Doll Heads,
Caps,	Steam Packing,	Air Balls,
Sou'westers,	Machine Belting,	Gloves,
Pantaloon,	Breast Pumps,	Mittens,
Overalls,	Syringes,	Navy Bags,
Leggins,	Nipple Shields,	Travelling Bags,
Wading Boots,	Nursing Bottles,	Air Belows,
Fishing Rod,	Piano Covers,	Air Belts, &c., &c.

Buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase from first hands, and not pay two or three profits. The above are of the first quality—are warranted to stand any climate, and are offered for sale at low prices, for cash or approved paper, by D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden Lane, (first corner from Broadway,) and 50 Nassau street. Factory, Luckhoo, Westchester county, N. Y. 2-14

OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 25 FULTON STREET, New-York, manufactures Wire of every description; Sieves and Riddles; coal, sand, and gravel Screens; and Wire Work of all kinds. Also, the most ingenious patent self-setting revolving Rat-trap in the world. Locomotive spark Wire, &c. N. B.—Agricultural implement manufacturers supplied with wire at the shortest notice, and as low as at any factory in the Union. 2-24

AXES AND HATCHETS.—MADE BY COLLINS & CO., Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of these superior Goods.

Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city 212 Water street. [1-23] COLLINS & CO.

CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of German Fancy Baskets. Also, Manufacturer of Cane and Willow ware, 33 Maiden Lane, New-York. Rattan Chairs, Baskets, &c., repaired. 6-18

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL GILBERT, M. D., after a long and extensive experience in Memphis, Tennessee, and more recently in New-Orleans, has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 483 Broadway, where he invites patients to call and test his skill in the radical cure of the following diseases, many of which are deemed incurable by his brethren of the faculty, without instruments of any kind, viz:

1. Ulcers and Tumors, called cancerous.
2. Scrofula in all its forms.
3. White Swellings and Chronic Diseases of the Joints.
4. Tumors, Wens, Carbuncles, Tetters, Scald Head, and all Eruptions on the Skin.
5. Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, &c.
6. Female Diseases, of however long standing.

DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem incurable, and witness for themselves the power of his new remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. 1-17

THE PURITY AND WHITENESS OF SKIN WHICH THE use of Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap produces is surpassingly beautiful. Not a vestige of tan, freckles, sallowness, sunburn, pimples, frowniness, roughness, chaps, chafes, or other cutaneous disfigurements can be seen upon the skin which is frequently washed with this marvellous compound. The purest alabaster could scarcely rival in whiteness, smoothness and transparency the complexion which has been beautified by this delicious soap. It is, moreover, delicious for shaving. Gouraud's Hair Restorative, or Circassian Gloss, not only possesses the wonderful power of imparting to wiry hair a rich silken and superb gloss, but it also restores the hair to places whence it has fallen off. Trial Bottles, 25 cents each. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge gives to pale lips and cheeks a roiness so permanent that it cannot be removed by the most violent rubbing. Gouraud's Poudre Sublime is warranted to remove hair from forehead or any part of the body. Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye will instantaneously change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black, without staining the skin. Gouraud's Lily White is much prized by ladies for flushed, rough skin.

The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD are only to be had at 67 Walker street, first store from (not in) Broadway.

AGENTS—T. R. Callender, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Bates, 129 Washington-st., Boston; Green, Worcester; Guild, Bangor; W. D. Robinson, Portland, Me.; G. Fargue, 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. Haycraft, 90 4th-st., Louisville; Couze, Detroit, Mich.; Carleton & Co., Lowell; Yale, Bristol; Albert Perry, Manchester; Isaac Post, Rochester; Robert Cameron, Bridgeport, Ct.; McNary & Buck, Hartford; George Greig, Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. Orcheron, M. D., Cahaba, Ala.; and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses. 2-44

EYE-SIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 52 Bowery, (third door from the Bowery Theatre.) Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy, at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if not approved of. References: Drs. Dubois, Wilkes, and Halstead, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary; Drs. Stephenson and Rogers, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital; Drs. Halstead and Bulky, Physicians to the New-York Hospital; Dr. Wood, late President of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Darling, Anatomical Demonstrator at the New-York University Medical College; Dr. Mott, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. 2-24

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCU-
list, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore throats, and all diseases producing deafness and blindness, of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door east of Broadway. 1-19

GREAT DISCOVERY.—DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS cured at 30 Prince street.—Deafness, noise in and discharge from the ear, cured in a short time, without risk or pain; also, partial and total blindness cured, and near, weak, and imperfect sight restored. The number and nature of the cures effected, in the very worst kinds of deafness and blindness, by Dr. LUTENET's newly-discovered treatment, is entirely unprecedented. Office, 30 Prince street, second house east of Broadway. Hours from 10 till 4. All letters must be prepaid, and contain \$1 fee, to insure attention. 2-10

THE DAY OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES HAS LONG
passed away. The time has been when a person professing to eradicate disease, inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. Brown, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers. Should this brief article meet the eye of any one languishing in pain, or patiently submitting to evils which they deem to be incurable, let them take courage again, for as surely as effect follows cause, so surely can they be relieved and radically cured by application to our friend Dr. Brown. 6-18 His office is at 147 Grand street.

DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.—WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON, No. 27 Cliff street, offer for sale, Lac Dye—50 cases, 40 bbls, fine ground. Safflowers—15 bales Argols—200,000 lbs. Sugar of Lead—20,000 lbs. brown. Sugar of Lead—10,000 lbs. white. Copperas—50,000 lbs. Cudbear—prime quality. Orchi—French, English, and American. Alum—500 bbls, crude and ground. Wood—10 tons. Terra Japonica—50 tons. Cutch—18 tons. Fuller's Earth—50 tons. Manganese—20 tons. And a full supply of all the above. 2-30

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!—THOUSANDS WHO ARE suffering with this distressing complaint are not aware there is a radical cure; yet it is so, and is to be had of the Proprietor only, No. 74 Fulton street, at 50 cents a bottle. It is a German medicine, entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless, yet certain in its effects on the system. It will also cure dyspepsia, and dysentery in an incredibly short space of time, and any kind of colic in a moment. The following real certificates, among many gratuitously tendered, can be seen at my office, No. 74 Fulton street.

CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM.

I take pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of your Health Succedaneum in restoring the system to a healthy condition after it becomes debilitated, and consider it one of the best remedies for the cure of dyspepsia now extant. I have tried it in my family with the most satisfactory results, and do most cheerfully recommend its use in cases of dyspepsia or general debility of the system. V. B. POST, April 4, 1852. No. 9 West Forty-third street.

Certify, with much pleasure, that Mr. Charles Braeutigam's Health Succedaneum has relieved my wife from a severe attack of indigestion, from which she had suffered for some time, and recommend it in preference to any other remedy with which I am acquainted. F. J. K. MAYER, New-York, May 28, 1852. No. 138 Pearl street.

N. B.—To let, several farms at Deal, Ocean Township, Monmouth County, N. J. One of 76 acres, mostly cultivated; one of 146 acres, principally woods. 2-11

BIGELOW'S ALTERNATIVE, A CERTAIN CURE FOR dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.—GEORGE W. BLECKER, Proprietor, 55 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1852.

I have used "Bigelow's Alternative" in my family, and have never found it to fail, when all other remedies administered by and under direction of physicians have proved ineffectual. I think it a perfect corrective for dysentery and bowel complaints. GEO. W. BEEBEE, 47 Wall street.

UTICA, April 15, 1852.

We can add our testimony to that of others of its great efficacy in our own case, when prostrated to an alarming degree by bowel disease. It was the only medicine that gave relief, and one now always kept in the family. 2-21

EDITOR N. Y. BAPTIST REGISTER.

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor. Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-18

STAMPEDE MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND ague, and Chagres Fever.—This medicine is purely vegetable, and is prepared by Dr. Edward Blecker, of this city. It has never been known to fail to perfect a cure, when used according to directions which accompany the bottle. Hundreds of satisfactory certificates from persons of the highest respectability can be produced, when desired by applicants. Depot, No. 95 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor, and sold by druggists generally. 2-21

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains, and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee; as usual, the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. DUNNING, Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York.

We take great pleasure in commending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for cures, sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic. We can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of every other liniment, and have adopted the man for American Express Co., 10 Wall street; Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway; Philip, Virgil & Co.'s, 16 Wall street; Wells, Fargo & Co., 18 Wall street.—Principal Offices, 305 Broadway, New-York; and St. Louis, Mo. 2-19

A. G. BRADY & CO. Proprietors.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOVERED.—Sargent & Co.'s Celebrated American Chancalagogue, or Health Restorative Compound, has made effectual cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, and in fact all diseases arising from inaction of the liver, or impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston, Williamsburgh, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W. Smith, Hempstead, L. I. 2-19

SARGENT & CO., Proprietors, 31 Old Slip, N. Y.

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale low:

Paris green, dry and in oil. Dalley's Salve, Chrome Yellow, do. do. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Verdigris, do. do. Old Jacob Townsend's do. White Wax, in casks. Adamantine Candles, Prussian Blue, do. do. Varnish of all kinds, Ultramarine Blue, do. do. Fire Proof Paints, Putty, in bulk and bladders, Indigo, &c., &c.

The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, &c., and for the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured in the United States, can offer to buyers greater inducements and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is respectfully solicited. 2-20

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. R. M. MIKLOS, POLYTECHNIC OFFICE, No. 11 Wall street, Room 13.

Sec. 1. Surveying and Engineering.—Surveying and levelling of land, railroad lines, and canals, &c.; design and drawing of topographical maps, building of bridges, machinery of every kind, and the conduct of the same.

Sec. 2. Architecture.—Design and drawing of plans for buildings of every kind, and in any style; specification and superintendence, decorating of churches, &c.; perspective views for any building, &c.

Sec. 3. Science of Mining.—Science of mining, surveying of mountains and mines, design and drawing of geognostical maps, examining of mines and minerals, and the estimation of the same.

Sec. 4. Lithography.—Every kind of surveying, engineering, and architectural objects, perspective views of engines and steamboats, &c., will be accepted for lithography. 1-11

Sec. 5. Scenery taken from nature. 1-11

JOHN H. WOODCOCK, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Paris fancy goods, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. Fans, silk guards, portholes, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 38 John street, (up stairs.) New-York. 1-17

JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO. GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAME Makers. Agents for the sale of Gilt Mouldings, French Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 158 William street, corner of Ann street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards promptly attended to. 1-21

FRISARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned respectfully requests the attention of dealers and the public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which he is now introducing in this market. With a view to establishing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISARD PERE ET FILS, guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality, and equal to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing from ship John Spear, from Havre.

WILLIAM W. HUNCOCK, 11 Old Slip, Sole Agent for the United States. 2-21

ACOLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., with a full supply of new and second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low prices. Pianos to let. 1-23

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

FINE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE WINES OF ALL DE-scriptions, Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch Ale, London Porter, with a general assortment of all articles connected with the liquor trade, for sale at the extensive vaults of John J. Staff, corner of Broadway and Anthony street. This stock of Wines and Liquors has been selected with great care, especially for family use, and the trade of our first-class hotels. Those who deal with Mr. Staff will find him an honorable and an accommodating tradesman. 1-17

PAINTS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New Jersey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this PAINT, which they offer to the public as the best article known for roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also oil brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark and fender-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges, cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of the virtues of this article from officers of the army, superintendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains of vessels, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens of tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in kegs of 25, 50, and 100 lbs., by

K. ROBERT, General Agent, 125 Pearl and 75 Beaver street. 1-22

PROVISIONS.

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBLs. SALMON, 3000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 8000 Small Packages Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 half Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 500 half New Herring, 1000 quintals New Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kitts New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Skunkfish, Trout, Run-Fish, &c. For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 51 Day street, between Washington and West. May 13th, 1852. NELSON WELLS. 1-52 S. H. WOOD.

VAN NORDENS,

DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE constantly receiving large supplies of the above, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. Goshen and Western Butter, in tubs and casks, Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard in barrels, tubs and casks. For sale at VAN NORDENS, 191 West street, New-York. 1-24

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.—Mustard.—WITHERINGTON & WILDE'S celebrated Premium Mustard. First premium, American Institute, 1847—1852. Put up expressly for the Southern and Western Markets, in kegs, cans, tins, and bottles, &c. This Mustard is manufactured from the best English and Trieste seed, and needs no other recommendation than the extensive sale it has met with for the past number of years, and being used by the United States Army, and many of the Hospitals in the United States. Liberal discount made to cash purchasers. For sale by WITHERINGTON & WILDE, office of L. I. Mustard and Spice Mills, 7 Dutch street, New-York, opposite Wm. Colgate & Co.'s Soap Factory. Also for sale, Coffees, Spices of all kinds, Cocoa, Salsaparilla, Indigo, Rice Flour, &c., pertaining to the trade. 1-13

REAL ESTATE.

S. F. COGSWELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 337 AND 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his personal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Proprietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country, who are not able to collect their rents except at very great inconvenience to themselves, or to dispose of their property, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials: Hon. FRANCIS B. STAYES, ex-Mayor city of Brooklyn, Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. 1-26

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.—BY JAMES M. MILLER—Store No. 81 Maiden Lane.—James M. Miller will give his personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture, the residence of families; also his personal attention to the sale of Cattle. 1-15

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE SUB-
scriber would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has removed from his old stand, 74 Fulton street, to 395 Broadway, where he has a spacious store, well stocked with every thing desirable in the way of watches, jewelry, &c., diamonds, pins, rings, chains, both for ladies and gents, of the richest patterns. Notwithstanding I have removed to Broadway, I intend to sell at my former low prices. 2-14 LEVI SCRIBNER, 395 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—A. BININGER & CO. (FORMERLY 141 Broadway) have removed to the white marble store, circular corner, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty street, corner of Temple, third door west of Broadway, where they continue to import G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines, Madeira, Sherry, French and German Wines, Cognac Brandy, vinegars of 1790, 1815, 1835 to 1852, in U. S. Bonded Warehouses, Hennessey, Otard, Maett, and Pinet's, &c. Choice Havana Segars; Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.; as well as every other article in their line of business. 2-15

SASHES AND BLINDS.

DOORS, SASHES, SASH DOORS, AND BLINDS.—THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the best kind-dried Door Sashes, Sash Doors, outside and inside Blinds, Shutters, &c., &c., to be found in the market, and would invite the attention of builders and others to the above articles, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Orders received by mail or otherwise filled with dispatch. Sashes ready glazed or glazed to order at the shortest notice. IRA PORTER & CO., 1-19 No. 8 Spruce street, a few doors from Nassau, N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, No. 15 Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the attention of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his large and general assortment of Kind-dried Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, manufactured of good stock, and in the best manner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. F. W. T.'s connection with extensive manufacturers enables him to fill orders at short notice. 1-18

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GORDON, JOB AND CARD PRINTER, 84 NASSAU ST. Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Labels, &c., cheaply and neatly printed. Depot for the sale of GORDON'S PATENT JOB AND CARD PRINTING PRESSES. 1-19

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR MAI-den Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 1-16

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU-
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STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—PECK & HOODLESS, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Importers and Dealers in Fancy and Staple Stationery of every description, No. 139 Pearl street and 90 Beaver street, near Wall street, New-York. Country Merchants supplied at low rates. Particular and prompt attention given to orders. 1-11

SAFES.

SALAMANDER MARBLE COMPANY.—SILAS C. HER-
RING, Warehouse, 315 Broadway; Manufacturer, Hudson street, corner Thirteenth street, New-York. Iron Mantels, Table-Tops, Columns, &c., manufactured under the superintendence of the inventors, R. F. & J. P. WILLIAMS. Financial and General Business Department, J. RUSTON. Specimens may be seen at the Salamander Safe Depot, 135, 137, and 139 Water street, New-York; and corner of Court and Joy streets, Brooklyn. 1-16

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME ELEVENTH OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will hereafter be published weekly, and contain 16 large quarto pages, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. A. B. ALLEN, so long favorably known as principal editor of the *Monthly Agriculturist*, will be the superintending Editor, Mr. O. Judd, A. M., distinguished for his scientific and practical attainments, will be his associate, Rev. Wm. Clift, of Stonington Ct., an excellent practical horticulturist and elegant writer, will be a regular contributor to its columns. They will be assisted by a highly intelligent corps of agricultural writers, all of whom are either practical farmers, planters, stock-breeders, gardeners, or fruit-growers.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this periodical a STANDARD AGRICULTURAL WORK, which will convey to its readers weekly a large amount of information highly valuable to all interested in the culture of the soil.

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Our paper will be furnished to subscribers for less than four cents a number of sixteen quarto pages, and to large clubs for less than two and a half cents. Every number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

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N.B.—Subscriptions, advertisements, and all matters relative to the business part of the *Agriculturist*, should be addressed to Allen & Co., and all communications for the paper addressed to Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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BURRALL'S PRIZE REAPERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA Market—strong, simple, and reliable. Warranted of the best material and workmanship, expressly for that market. Made and sold cheap for cash by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., and by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

DEMAREST, CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER—DOOR Plates, and advertising Envelopes—Corner of Pine and Nassau streets, opposite the Custom House. 1-18 a

W. TRYON, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, No. 438 Broadway.—W. T. begs to inform the public in general, that he now imports a new style of Visiting and Wedding Cards from Europe, which are entirely different from any others in the city. Specimens can be seen by every arrival. 1-16

MILITARY GOODS.—JAMES H. LENT, SUCCESSOR TO Andrew M. Shiers, 121 Fulton street, between William and Nassau, manufacturer of all kinds of military caps, saddles, saddle-clothes, holsters, bridles, and plumes of all kinds made to order. Military companies about changing their uniforms, or new companies about forming, supplied with samples of the newest patterns, at the shortest notice, from the oldest place of the kind in the city. 2-16

TRISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASE.—F. A. MORRELL, General Undertaker, would inform his friends and the public that he furnishes every thing in the above line at short notice—gives personal attention at funerals; and he assures those who may favor him with a call, that it shall be done with entire satisfaction.

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HORSE MARKETS.

A. MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27
BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWEN-ty-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34
A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.
FRAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdallah horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

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